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HOOVER ORDERS ORIGINS QUOTAS IN FORCE JULY 1

Though Opposed to Change Yields to Opinion That Law Is Mandatory

CONGRESS EXPECTED TO VOTE ON REPEAL

German and Irish Free State Immigration Reduced in Proposed Allowances

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The national origins basis of determining immigration quotas was officially proclaimed by President Hoover March 22, following legal advice from William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, that the law required him to issue such an order.

Unless the provision is repealed during the special session of Congress it will become operative July 1, supplanting the present basis of immigration quotas. In making known that he had issued the order, Mr. Hoover stated that he was not making any change in the law, but was merely enforcing it.

Under the present law which makes the basis of immigration 2 per cent of foreign born under the 1890 census, immigration is restricted to 164,667, while the national origins quotas would reduce it to 153,714.

Under the national origins quotas Great Britain and northern Ireland would get an increase of 31,714. There would be a reduction of 25,270 in the German quotas, 10,714 in those of the Irish Free State, and 11,931 in those of the Scandinavian countries.

Will Move for Repeal

Following the President's announcement Senate leaders stated that they would offer a bill for the repeal of the section as soon as Congress convened. Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, leader of the opponents of the formula and author of a resolution to postpone it for another year, declared that he would institute a filibuster at the earliest possible moment and that he would be backed by Administration support.

The attempt to repeal the clause will be determined, however, by the House. David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, leader of the national origins group, indicated that every effort would be expended in preventing repeal of the section.

John Q. Tilson, Representative from Connecticut, speaking for the Republican leadership of the House, declared that it was "not too late" to repeal the law.

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Bulgar Villages Offer Choice Land for Haskell School

Banquet Missionaries Who Are Helping Peasants Improve Conditions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SOFIA—After serving for more than 30 years as missionaries of the American Board in the Balkan Peninsula, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Edward B. Haskell have recently returned from their furlough in the United States to Bulgaria, for the purpose of opening a practical school for young peasants in a Bulgarian village.

Already 26 villages have officially requested the Haskells to open their school in each of them and all have offered large tracts of land free. Dr. and Mrs. Haskell have just come back from a trip of investigation to the places offering land and their journey was little less than a triumphal tour.

They were officially met at the stations of the villages visited, invited to village banquets, entertained in village homes and shown many signs of deference and affection. Each village has been investigated and a special plea to the American guests, pointing out the urgent reasons why the new school should be located in it. Some villages offered as much as 300 acres in one piece, as well as building material and the co-operation of the villagers. All of these offers came directly from the peasants themselves and show the intense desire of the villagers for improvement and progress.

The school, which the Haskells are planning to open, will be for young peasants of both sexes. There will be both practical and cultural courses. Pupils in the school will carry on regular village occupations and remain in constant contact with village affairs. The school will try to help the village as a whole to become a happy and efficient part of the country.

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They Are Even in the Picture, but at Finish on Thames Cambridge Was Seven Lengths Ahead



CAMBRIDGE

© Sport & General



OXFORD

© Sport & General

London Police Found Not Guilty of Using "Third Degree" Method

Royal Commission of Inquiry Issues Its Report After Seven Months' Deliberation—General Efficiency of Force Is Praised

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The royal commission on police powers and procedure which for the past seven months, under the chairmanship of Lord Lee of Fareham, has pursued an exhaustive inquiry into alleged departmental abuses, has made its report, which in the main praises the efficiency of the force of 56,000 men, and acquits it of the use of "third degree" methods. It praises the work of England's 150 policewomen, and urges a substantial increase of their number and an extension of the scope of their employment.

The commission says that while corruption is not entirely "unknown" among the officers and men, the charges made had been greatly exaggerated and were "mainly associated with the enforcement of laws which are out of harmony with public opinion." Minor misunderstandings such as those which arose out of the Hyde Park and night club cases, says the commission have occasionally ruffled the relations between the public and the police, but the "instinctive and deep-rooted sympathy between them has never really been broken."

Greater Uniformity Advised
Recommendations for reform concern chiefly the need of the greater uniformity of police practice and the safeguarding of persons making "voluntary" statements regarding crimes and offenses. The Criminal Investigation Department, better known as Scotland Yard, is criticized for its excess of zeal in procuring such statements, misused voluntarily, not by violence or bullying, but by otherwise questionable methods. Revelations of police activity in this respect "leave a somewhat disquieting impression upon our minds. There is, we fear, a tendency amongst this branch of the service to regard

itself as a thing above and apart, to which the restraints and limitations placed upon the ordinary police do not, or should not, apply."

Witnesses before the commission were not under oath when testifying.

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CAMBRIDGE WINS FROM OXFORD IN RACE ON THAMES

Sixth Consecutive Victory Makes Total Even, Each With 40 Wins, One Tie

BY WIRELESS
PUTNEY, Eng.—Cambridge University crew, a pretty picture to delight the oarsman's eye, rowed home comfortably seven lengths ahead of the Oxford eight in the centenary of the intervarsity boat race on the river Thames today. And as they sat with the smile of victory on their faces, they watched their gallant rivals, broken to pieces by the journey over the 4½ miles in the fast time of 19m. 24s., less than a minute outside the record, make the last of several gallant challenges.

Indeed, it was a race of Oxford challenges. At the start the Dark Blues challenged for the lead and obtained it. That was their last successful bid and for the remaining four miles they were battling hard to catch up with the rowing machine which, moving with effortless ease, drew further and further away.

Weather conditions, a fast tide and good water combined to make the race a fitting celebration of the centenary. The sun peeped through the clouds and disappeared in tantalizing fashion hours preceding the race, when a crowd, much bigger than in recent years and computed at 1,000,000, was converging upon the course from all quarters—"universities" and "rowing" people bound for seats in inclosures or on club boathouse balconies; but the vast majority content

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

British Conservatives Lose 15 Seats in By-Elections Held Since 1924

Majority Over All Parties in House of Commons Reduced by 30 Votes—Miss Lee, Victorious Labor Candidate, Issues Declaration of War on Poverty

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A recapitulation of results in 63 by-elections since the last general election in 1924, in only two of which there was an unopposed return, shows a Conservative decline in representation in the House of Commons from 415 to 400, a Labor rise from 151 to 162, a Liberal gain from 44 to 46, and Independents from 5 to 7.

Thus after nearly five years in office the Conservative majority over all other parties combined (reckoning two vacant seats as Labor) stands at 185 compared to 215 at the opening of Parliament. Agreement having been reached not to fill the vacancies of the late Stephen Walsh and Frank Varley, the list of by-elections to be contested during the present Parliament may be presumed to be complete with declarations of

Move to Indict Liquor Buyers Gains Ground in Massachusetts

Attorney-General Calls Local Prosecutors' Conference to Study Plan—He Also Proposes System of Law-Observance Pledge Cards

Proposals that liquor buyers in Massachusetts shall be prosecuted as accessories in the crime they patronize and be made to recognize that they in common with the bootlegger are responsible for violation of the law will be discussed by the district attorneys of the State at a conference which Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General, has called for April 6.

Mr. Warner also said that citizens interested in law observance may be asked—not from fear of penalty but from desire to do their part as good citizens—to pledge cards that they will not take a drink of intoxicating liquor or violate the law in any other way for 30 days. He believes this would give an index of the support for the dry campaign. If adopted, the plan may be inaugurated about July 4 or on Constitution Day in September.

Encouraged by widespread support in his announced policy to suppress the liquor traffic throughout the State by using in the state courts the injunction clause of the federal prohibition act, Mr. Warner said he intends later to hold conferences with the police chiefs and state police.

Seeks Popular Support
"As I realize that no movement may venture for success unless it be in accord with public will," he added, "I am hoping that there may be a general conference in which leaders of public thought of this Commonwealth may participate in order that public opinion may be crystallized."

Presidential Yacht to Be Laid Up at Some Navy Yard—Saves \$300,000 Annually
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The presidential yacht Mayflower, one of the most widely known vessels afloat, has been ordered out of commission by President Hoover, and will be laid up at a navy yard, either at Washington or at Norfolk, Va.

The President explained that its operation cost the people \$300,000 a year, and required the services of nine officers and 148 men. He believes that this expenditure and the personnel can be used with far greater returns for strictly naval purposes than for occasional presidential excursions.

There are few seas that the President and Mrs. Hoover have not sailed. They like ocean travel, and it can be stated that during his term of office Mr. Hoover rests his primary thoughts, simplicity and solitude, and for these there is fishing in forest and mountain retreats, and within a few days two such places have been made available for him. It is in such places that President Hoover will seek his rest and retirement from official duties.

The retirement of the Mayflower followed an order by Secretary of Navy Adams, ordering the dismantling of the Secretariat yacht Sylph, also because of its expense of maintenance. Mr. Adams is a world-famous yachtsman, owning his own ships.

1540 FLY IN FEBRUARY WITH SINGLE COMPANY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A total of 1540 passengers was carried by the Pan-American Airways on their United States-West Indies-Bahama service during February, according to an announcement.

During the month the company's planes flew a total of 97,254 miles and carried 14 tons of United States mail matter.

Austrians Discover Early Flint Weapons

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VIENNA
AN AUSTRIAN exploration expedition has discovered in the rock caves of central Greece small microlithic formations of flint and flint weapons dating back to the earliest stone age.

Hitherto in the South Balkans only the remains from the newest stone age period have been unearthed.

KEEP CONTROL OF POWER IS CRY IN MAINE

State Not Unwilling to Export Hydroelectric Energy, If Safeguarded

THIS IS THE SECOND OF TWO ARTICLES ON THE HYDROELECTRIC POWER SITUATION IN MAINE.

By TULLY NETTLETON
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—The surge of electric power—transmitted energy of 100 waterfalls—may turn the factory wheels of a metropolis or flash artificial lightning across a gap of resisting atmosphere, but it has yet to force its way across an imaginary line which marks the boundary of Maine.

There the resistance is legal. Not only is the Fernald law of 1909 an obstacle against export of power, but the principal reasons urged against any modification of it have to do with legal questions. One of these is whether Maine, once having permitted hydroelectric power to go out across its border, presumably into interstate commerce, will be able to recall that power when industries within the State eventually may grow to call for all these resources.

A striking fact is that those who urge against immediate authorization of export are not altogether opposed to export on its own account. Most of them concede it may have economic merits and some say they might vote for repeal of the Fernald law if the question were flatly put. The point they advance, however, is that the Fernald law is the one lever they have with which to pry from the power companies some guarantee of favorable rate and service treatment and of continued state control after export is granted, and they hold that no corporation shall include in its charter powers for export of hydroelectric energy. As waterpower transmission practically has to be a corporate enterprise, this control through the chartering power has been an effective stop.

Acquisition of nearly all the larger power companies in Maine by the Insull interests a few years ago led some to expect a court test of the validity of the statute, but so far there has been none.

A bill introduced in the present Legislature by Senator Frank W. Carlton and advocated by Walter S. Wyman, president of the Insull holding company, the New England Public Service Company, proposes to supplement the Fernald law by authorizing the chartering of special corporations to buy surplus power from the operating utilities in Maine and export it.

Critics of this proposal inquire whether this will not put Maine electricity into interstate commerce and so place it beyond regulatory power of the State, insisting that the State should have the opinion of some disinterested and nationally recognized legal authority on the point. Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor, recommended that the State seek a compact with Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

(Continued on Page 9, Column 5)

Move for Air Code Gets New Impetus

United States Government Renews Efforts to Have States Co-operate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Plans for renewed efforts to obtain uniform regulations throughout the United States governing operation of aircraft and the conduct of airports, despite the lack of laws in all states to supplement federal regulations governing interstate operation of aircraft, have been made public by the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce.

These plans contemplate the enactment of ordinance and other regulations by cities and counties governing flying and airport operations in their respective territories, and a model code for such subdivisions is proposed by the department to assist in the extension of such uniform regulations.

The code includes proposed regulations assuring the competency of pilots and the airworthiness of planes, general flying rules and regulations regarding running of engines, instruction flying, test flying, parking and fire prevention. All are aimed at extending federal regulations governing interstate flying to local operations or those confined to states.

NEW-WORLD PACT BACKS KELLOGG'S HUGHES ARGUES

Says Pan-American Obligatory Arbitration Plan Is Step in Banning War

STOPS NATION BEING SOLE JUDGE OF DUTY

Greatest Guaranty of Peace Ever Devised for Western Hemisphere, He Argues

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—By signing the new Pan American Arbitration Treaty the United States "has given a demonstration, heartily welcomed by its sister republics, of its sincerity in renouncing war as an instrument of national policy," declared Charles E. Hughes, delivering a Sherrill Foundation lecture at Yale University.

Speaking on "Pan American Peace Plans," the former Secretary of State said the recent boundary incident between Bolivia and Paraguay revealed "what a frail reliance declarations of peaceful intention may be if a nation finds itself affronted and the sense of injury suddenly becomes acute."

Mr. Hughes affirmed that "the test of declarations to renounce war is plain and inescapable. It lies in the earnestness and persistence of the effort to dispose of existing controversies and what is equally important, in the willingness to set up the machinery to facilitate the peaceful adjustments of such controversies as may arise."

"The promise to seek peaceful settlements is a barren form of words unless it embraces the establishment and the use of the facilities of conciliation and arbitration. To that undertaking, our Government must be deemed to be committed."

Democracies Nationalistic
Pointing out that "democracies may be as strongly nationalistic as autocracies," and that ordinarily "governments do not feel disposed, or even at liberty, to subject a matter of purely national policy to the decision of outsiders, although it may affect the rights of other nations," Mr. Hughes declared that nations must give up their claims to be the sole judges of their obligations.

"When international rights and reciprocal international obligations are created under a treaty, he said, 'the interpretation of that treaty is not exclusively a domestic matter but one of proper international concern.'"

Mr. Hughes contended, in part: "The state by the exercise of its entire sovereign power cannot escape its international duty."

"It is therefore essential that in such cases the interpretation of the treaty should be the subject of consideration by an international tribunal."

"The Pan-American treaty recognizes that what might otherwise fall within the domestic jurisdiction exclusively may be brought before the international sphere through an international agreement."

Not Left to Caprice
"The promise to seek solutions by pacific means must be taken to connote that the standards of the law governing all nations are not to be left to be ignored at the caprice of anyone, with nothing but assertion on the one side and denial on the other as to legal right and obligation and with the arbitrament of force as the only effective recourse."

"To leave the law without its tribunal to declare it and to vindicate it by judicial determination appropriate to the case and accepted as binding, would be to make the pledge to resort to pacific means a mockery. No nation can fulfill that promise and refuse judicial settlement of questions which call for the application of international law."

"As a nation cannot properly demand that it should be the sole judge in its own cause, where international rights and duties have in any manner been created, the renunciation of war and the promise to seek peaceful settlements necessarily import a pledge to make available international judicial process wherever that is appropriate."

"The procedural provisions of the Pan-American Treaty of Arbitration are a notable advance on former treaties of this class."

"When the conference met at Washington it was quite clear that the time had come when it was necessary to decide whether the governments were willing to make a definite agreement for compulsory arbitration."

"The opinion was strongly held in Latin America, if not here, that broad provisions for the 'compromise' or the special agreement for each particular submission to arbitration, would render a treaty for obligatory arbitration illusory, so easy would it be to defeat the submission by the failure to make the special agreement in the prescribed manner."

All But Details Provided
"It is, of course, convenient to have a 'compromise' or a special agreement for a particular submission to arbitration under a general treaty; but it has been sought by the present treaty to limit this agreement to mere matters of detail and to afford no avenue of escape from the requirement to arbitrate if the controversy falls within the scope of the treaty."

"To effect this, definite provision is made for the setting up of a tribunal

Do You Buy Stocks?

Exceptional interest taken on all sides in the activities of the stock market has called attention to the widespread and increasing investment in corporate securities on the part of the general public. The conditions which have led up to this, the part it plays in industry and in the welfare of the Nation and of the Nation's people, are treated in a series of six articles, the first of which will appear

Monday

If the parties do not agree upon a different one.

By the negotiation of this treaty, which now awaits ratification, the issue is squarely presented to the American republics whether they desire compulsory arbitration of justiciable disputes, that is, of disputes which may be determined by the application of principles of law, with the exception only of such controversies as are within the domestic jurisdiction of any of the parties to the dispute and are not controlled by international law and those which affect the interest or refer to the action of a state not a party to the treaty.

Conciliation Also Needed

"The difficulties in establishing a scheme of compulsory arbitration, save within the sphere of legal rights and obligations where commonly accepted principles may be applied, have revealed the vast importance of providing instrumentalities of conciliation.

"These agencies of peace may not be able to render binding decisions or awards. They cannot make agreements for the parties in controversy. But they can conduct inquiries, they can elicit the facts and points of view which underlie the controversy; they can make recommendations for a fair settlement.

"In this way, without impinging on the independence or sovereignty of the parties, they may avert strife.

"Institutions of conciliation are thus the fitting complement of arbitral arrangements, and both supplement the procedure of diplomacy with its direct interchanges and its extended opportunities through international conferences.

"The Havana resolution contemplated that the conference at Washington should provide for conciliation as well as arbitration, and this was done.

"The American states represented at the Washington Conference have provided, as broadly as practicable at this time, for conciliation in relation to all disputes that may arise between them.

"This Convention of Conciliation was signed with but a single reservation (that of Chile, relating to questions arising from situations or acts prior thereto) and has already been approved by the Senate of the United States and ratified by the President.

"If the treaty for obligatory arbitration is also approved and ratified, and these two treaties go into effect by the appropriate action of our sister republics, they will afford greater assurance of peace in this hemisphere than any action heretofore taken.

"Yet they infringe on no sovereign rights, do not offend the sense of national honor or dignity, but are practical arrangements which are the more likely to accomplish the purpose of maintaining peace than efforts to establish academic schemes unsuited to the temper of governments.

"The Havana Conference was happy in preparing the way for the conference at Washington, and these two conferences have had the most beneficial effect in promoting a sound Pan-American sentiment and in cementing the bonds of friendship which unite the United States to the independent Latin-American republics."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BONNEY'S



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Chiffon plays an important part in Spring activities. It is seen at the Bridge, Theatre, or at any fashionable gathering.

The dress sketched is Brown with flower design of dull peach and beige over a peach crepe satin slip. A little cape effect on one side falls over the shoulder to the hips in a soft drape of the print and beige chiffon. The skirt is double tiered with a bow at the side of the two tones of chiffon.

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NEW YORK BILLS TAKE FRESH AIM AT 'LOAN SHARK'

Five Measures Pass Senate,
Three in Assembly to
Route 'Salary Buyer'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—Five measures designed to encourage the expansion of credit unions and to reduce the operation of small loan concerns have just passed the Senate, and three similar measures embodying the same reforms have been called up for action in the Assembly. The measures represent part of the program advocated by the Russell Sage Foundation for lessening the prevalence of unscrupulous operators in the small loan field commonly known as "salary-buyers" or "loan sharks." Concerns of this type are said to obtain more than \$25,000,000 a year through excessive interest rates.

By stimulating the activities of credit unions, which may be organized in localities or by small mutual groups, it is urged that there will be no excuse for the small loan borrower to seek out the "salary-buyer" with his interest charges which run from 100 to 250 per cent.

Indorsement of the New York County Republican organization has been given to the measures, which were sponsored by Senator Samuel P. Hofstadter (R.) of New York City. The Assembly bills are sponsored by Assemblyman Louis Lefkowitz (R.) and Abbott L. Moffat (R.), both of New York City.

Committee members are to receive a fee for attending meetings but no compensation shall be paid to officers, except the manager, unless the net earnings are more than 6 per cent of the capital stock.

Investigations by many large employers during recent months revealed the widespread practice of salary buying. It is expected that passage of the Hofstadter measures will be followed by the organization of credit unions among railroad workers and other classes of employees, who have been victims of the salary buyers. The enlargement of executive control of the credit unions through inclusion of committee members is intended to give further confidence in this form of small loan organizations.

**British Ship Sunk
by Patrol Cutters**

Crew of Alleged Rumrunner
Brought in Irons to
New Orleans

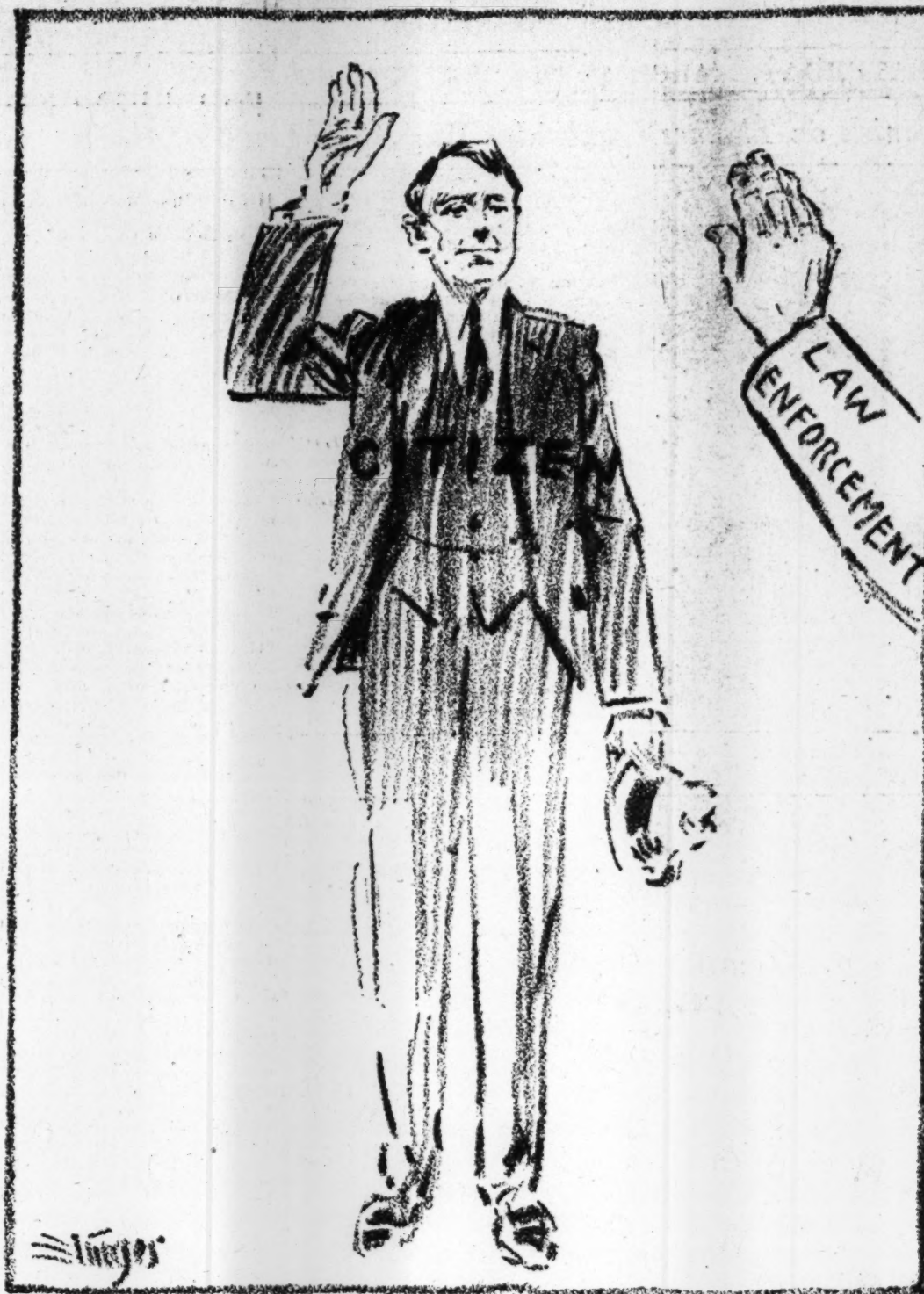
NEW ORLEANS (AP)—The coast guard cutters Dexter and Walcott brought to this city March 23 in irons the crew of the British schooner Imalone, including one fatally wounded in a gun battle at sea off the Louisiana coast, after a 24-hour fight.

The Imalone was shelled by the Dexter when her unidentified master refused to submit to search on being overhauled by the coast guard boat and sent to the bottom with a suspected cargo of contraband. Coast guardsmen say the craft carried on successful liquor smuggling operations for three years off the coast of New England.

Government officials here and Admiral F. C. Billard, commandant of the Coast Guard in Washington, said reports at hand indicated that the guns were fired with the jurisdiction of the United States. Radio reports from Coast Guard patrol boats in the Atchafalaya section stated that everything possible was done to avoid firing on the Imalone.

These reports said the master of the alleged rum schooner defied an ultimatum of the commander of the Dexter to leave to and submit to search. Thereupon the Dexter issued

Deputized



final warning of "I'll have to sink you then. Get your men into the boats before we fire." The schooner still resisted and the Government boat fired.

LONDON (AP)—The British Foreign Office said the sinking of the British schooner by American Coast Guard cutters would be investigated by the British Ambassador at Washington and a report forwarded to London in due course.

PLANS TO TUNNEL 5TH AVENUE
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Plans to build a tunnel under Fifth Avenue to serve commuters from suburban points are being studied by a group here headed by William L. Staley, a real estate dealer, it has just been announced. Mr. Staley has had the plan under consideration for five years, he said.

**Anti-Cropping Bill
Passed in New York**

Saves Dogs From Having Ears
Cut—Expected That Gov.
Roosevelt Will Sign

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—Cropping of dogs' ears will be prohibited in New York under a bill which has just been passed by the Senate. The measure, known as the Shonk-Thompson bill, was previously passed by the Assembly. Friends of the bill expressed the opinion here that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt would sign it. The bill forbids the cropping of

ears of dogs born after Sept. 1 of this year. It not only forbids the exhibition of such dogs, but makes it a misdemeanor to own a dog whose ears have been cut.

An anti-cropping bill was vetoed last year by Governor Smith on the ground that it only prohibited the exhibition of dogs with cropped ears. The only exception in the Shonk-Thompson bill is that cropping is permitted when a certificate of necessity is obtained from a licensed veterinarian.

It is considered probable that the favorable action in both houses of the Legislature on the Shonk-Thompson bill foretells the failure of the Love bill now in committee, which would allow cropping without restriction except that it specifies that it must be done by a licensed veterinarian.

RADIO MAKING RURAL SCHOOL SOCIAL CENTER

New Jersey Leads Nation
With Sets in 50 P. C. of
Its Buildings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—A survey of radio's use in the schools made by J. J. Tigert, president of the University of Florida and recently commissioner of education, shows instruction and information are being imparted to students over the country by lessons from the air.

While ten years ago teachers gave a "basket social" to raise money for a phonograph for the classroom, and five years ago gave a play to buy a stereopticon, this year the rural school teacher is purchasing a radio receiving set, Mr. Tigert says, not only to supplement classroom work, but to draw the community to the school as the center of interest.

New Jersey schools, with 50 per cent equipped with radio, lead the nation, a national questionnaire sent to state superintendents of public instruction shows, Mr. Tigert says. Nebraska comes second with one in four schools radio equipped. Most of the other states show very few receiving sets, though the tendency all over the nation is toward such installation, especially in high schools.

Recent questionnaires sent to educators in large school systems, Mr. Tigert says, indicate that music appreciation and current events are now popularly believed to be about the only subjects which are readily adapted to direct radio teaching. However, experiments in radio instruction in Oakland, Calif., indicate, "unexpectedly enough," Mr. Tigert says, that art and arithmetic also lend themselves to such teaching. Ten Oakland schools had sets installed for the projects.

"These facts lead one irresistibly

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to the conclusion," Mr. Tigert says, "that radio instruction has not even begun to develop and that subjects will not be restricted to the narrow fields which have generally been considered necessary."

**Russia Wins Action
in the United States**

Federal Judge Declares Soviet
May Be Recognized by
American Courts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Judicial recognition of the Russian Soviet Government is contained in an opinion just handed down by Henry W. Goddard, federal judge, denying the motion of the Bank of France in an action to seize \$5,000,000 in gold sent here by the Russian State Bank.

The Bank of France had moved to strike out defenses set up by the Chase National Bank and the Equitable Trust Company, agents for the Russian bank, setting forth that the gold arrived here in conformity with American and international law. Judge Goddard denied all the motions with one minor modification.

Existence of the Soviet Government may properly be recognized by courts of this country, where the interest of American nationals are affected, despite lack of political recognition by the Federal Government, Judge Goddard held.

He emphasized, however, that in according such recognition the judicial department should not encroach upon or interfere in matters that come strictly within the province of the State Department.

TASK OF NAMING TAMMANY CHIEF PUT ON LEADERS

Committee Fails and Calls
on Smith, Walker and
Two More

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Selection of a leader of Tammany Hall to succeed George W. Olvany, resigned, was put up to Alfred E. Smith, former Governor; Mayor Walker; Robert F. Wagner, (D.), Senator from New York, and Surrogate James F. Foley, when a meeting by the executive committee of that organization and a caucus by district leaders had failed to elect a new chieftain.

Six district leaders—three men and three women—will confer with Mr. Smith, Mayor Walker, Senator Wagner and Surrogate Foley. They are: Stephen A. Ruddy, William P. Kenneally, Charles L. Kohler, Mrs. Joyce Bushel, Mrs. Mary A. Hagerty and Miss Martha Byrne. When this approach will be made it is not known and definite action may not be taken for some time. It was said in high Tammany quarters. No date has been set for the next meeting of the Executive Committee of the Wigwag. Mr. Olvany remains titular head of Tammany until the selection of his successor.

The caucus which failed to agree on a candidate was held at the home of Surrogate Foley and, it was said, brought forth charges that one of the candidates was backed by gambling interests and another candidate by the bootleggers.

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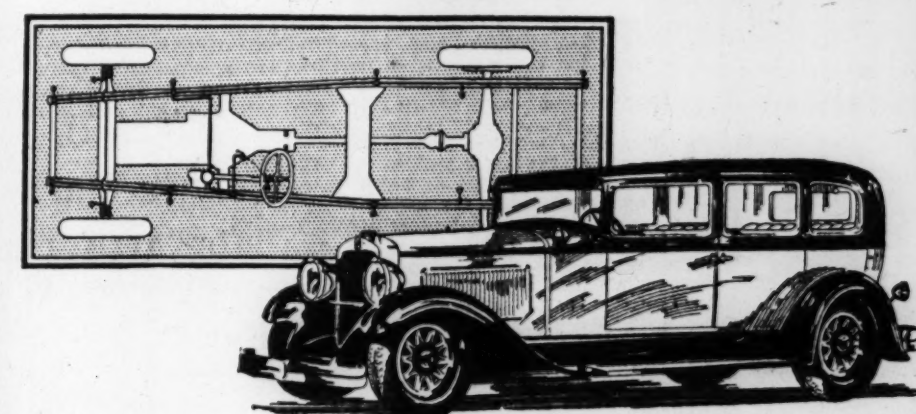


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FINALLY, a system of centralized chassis lubrication has been perfected which operates easily . . . immediately . . . and invariably.

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chassis points . . . spring shackles, steering knuckles, clutch bearing and the like . . . are bathed in fresh, clean, wear-resisting oil.

Nash-Bijur centralized lubrication does away with all the bother and expense of old-fashioned chassis greasing. Press the pedal once a day, lubrication follows. Chassis squeaks are avoided, chassis wear is prevented . . . when the car you drive is the new and finer Nash "400".

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YOUNG DEMANDS EXPERTS AGREE ON REPARATION

Berlin Paper Says Speedy
Answer Requested From
Allied Delegates

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN.—The allied reparation experts have been asked by Owen Young to come to terms among themselves regarding their claims and to inform him on Monday of their demands which, however, must be based on reasonable considerations of economic possibilities. This is stated by Die Deutsche Bergwerkszeitung, a leading business organ of the Ruhr industry and possessing excellent contact with the German experts' delegation in Paris. After having inquired from Dr. Hjalmar Schacht the German delegation's opinion regarding the Reich's ability to pay, Mr. Young asked the allied experts to define the demands of their countries, this paper writes.

Mr. Young soon discovered that the opinion of the allied experts regarding Germany's financial strength differed considerably. Moreover, it became evident that if the various allied claims were added together the sum reached was not only larger than the amount Dr. Schacht believed the Reich was in position to pay, but also exceeded the estimates of the non-German economic experts. Mr. Young therefore requested the allied delegates to come to terms among themselves by next Monday. He has also endeavored to induce the French and Belgian delegates to revise their claims, for as he explained, if the practical execution of payments was neglected the whole conference was useless.

As soon as Dr. Schacht has returned to Paris from Berlin a general discussion on Germany's payments will commence, but it is doubted whether a definite result will be reached before Easter.

Mr. Young has also conversed with S. Parker Gilbert regarding the Reich's ability to pay, and Mr. Gilbert is said to have made suggestions which would bridge the gulf between the opinions of the German and allied delegates. Dr. Schacht discussed the progress of the Paris conference with the Chancellor and the Ministers of Finance and Economics during his short stay in Berlin.

Austrians Watch 'Baron de Radiis'

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA.—The Austrians are following closely the election campaign of 'Baron de Radiis,' the only German member of the Italian Parliament and a representative of South Tyrol.

In his election speeches at Meran and Lana in South Tyrol, the Baron, speaking in German, declared that

Signor Mussolini had declared himself anxious to receive first-hand information regarding the wishes and complaints of the Germans of this region with a view to helping them. The Fascist secretary, Augusto Turati, is, he said, also desirous of ameliorating conditions.

Commenting on this, the Neue Freie Presse remarks the way may thus be open to a better understanding of South Tyrol.

London Police Not Guilty of 'Third Degree'

(Continued from Page 1)

In consequence of which Lord Lee and his colleagues were unable to test the particular allegations on this subject. The police undoubtedly "strain the evidence" against a prisoner whom they believe guilty, but for the blemishes or abuses arising therefrom the commission agrees the best remedy is "the constant inculcation upon the men by personal contact with their superior officers of that spirit of fairness and impartiality which in the last resort the community has to depend on for justice and safety."

Important Recommendations
Among the more important findings and recommendations in the report and its appendices which comprise a volume of 171 pages are the following: "Existing safeguards make it impossible for any systematic impropriety of conduct by the police in the investigation of crimes and offenses to pass undetected or unchecked. There is little support for the charge that the police generally are more arbitrary and oppressive in their attitude toward the public than they were before the war."

"On the other hand, the general level of police competency in the investigation of crimes and offenses is higher than it was, and the commission has formed a very favorable opinion of the conduct, tone and efficiency of the police service as a whole. The practice of sending police officers into night clubs, disreputable and with this power to search money freely is wholly objectionable and should be prohibited. Legislation should be introduced giving powers to chief constables to authorize in writing selected officers to enter and to inspect all or any registered clubs when they have reason to suspect the laws are being broken."

Identification Parades
"The present system and practice (relating to identification parades) are in general satisfactory. A rule should be adopted, applicable to all forces, that the officer in charge of a case shall not be present at the parade. A prisoner who wishes to make a voluntary statement should be entitled, if he so desires to have his legal adviser present. All persons in custody on arrival at a police station should be allowed facilities to consult their legal advisers and also their friends, except when the interest of justice forbids. The use of plain clothes police for the final step of arresting or taking the names of persons charged with improper conduct should be definitely prohibited. Every effort should be made to level up the standards of efficiency of all police forces and secure uniformity of practice and procedure among them; cautioning suspected persons under arrest should be regulated and its use should be restricted and clearly explained both to the public and the police."

Air Sign Climbs Altitudes



Huge Holder of Gas Company Offers Conspicuous Site for Direction Marker for Pilots Flying Chicago-ward.

Lofty Gas Tank Directs Fliers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO.—Four hundred and sixteen feet in the air, the legend "Chicago Municipal Airport Two Miles" with an arrow pointing northwest, guides aviators to the "second busiest airport in the world." The sign

Alteration Sought of Rhodes Trust

Bill Before House of Lords
Committee to Benefit
American Scholars

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—A select committee of the House of Lords is considering a bill promoted by the Rhodes Trust for the purpose of seeking a modification of the terms of the founder's will. H. P. MacMillan, counsel, speaking on behalf of the promoters, said that individual American states have been unable to provide sufficient Rhodes scholars with the necessary attainments.

Dissatisfaction had been expressed at the present scheme which gives large and small states alike two beneficiaries each. The American trustee had suggested that the United States be divided into eight regions, with four scholarships each annually. This would give 32 annually for three years as at present, but giving a fairer choice of scholars. The bill proposed is to carry out this suggestion.

GEN. SARRAIL, VERDUN DEFENDER, PASSES ON

PARIS (AP).—Gen. Maurice Emmanuel Sarrail, one-time "defender of Verdun" and former High Commissioner in Syria, has passed on.

General Sarrail's record before Verdun at the head of the Third French Army during the Battle of the Marne and in 1917 as commander-in-chief of the Allied troops in the Balkans was overshadowed by his activities in Syria. When the Radical Party with whom he was associated came into power in 1924, he was appointed High Commissioner to Syria, replacing General Weygand, whose policies were unacceptable to the radicals. General Sarrail's part in the Druze rebellion and the bombardment of Damascus brought him into world prominence.

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is painted on top of a holder which has a capacity of 20,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

Lighting, painting and marking of the holder have been worked out between the aviation authorities in Washington and the People's Gas Company here. These aviation aids added \$65,000 to the \$1,800,000 outlay on the holder and maintenance of aviation service will cost the gas company upward of \$1500 a year. The 70-foot tower surmounting the holder will carry a 1000-watt electric light—red—visible at 15 miles in clear atmosphere. Additional red lighting is provided by 42 150-watt lamps, a cluster of 14 near the top of the tower, a band of 14 around the cornice and another band of 14 lower down.

Forgotten Acres Fall to Nation

Unclaimed Tract in Washing-
ton Passes to Owner by
Squatter's Rights

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—Four acres of land in the District of Columbia owned by the Government has been overlooked for years. The land, which lies at a point where old farms came together, lies at the junction of Branch Avenue and U Street Southeast.

Byron H. Hamlin claimed squatter's rights and it was patented to him by the General Land Office, one of the first patents to bear the name of Herbert Hoover as President of the United States.

The patent was necessary because it was found that that particular tract of land had never been granted by the King of England or by any other of the proprietary owners who successively had the right to dispose of it. Therefore, title to the land was technically in the United States and could be cleared for the present owners only by the issuance of the patent by the General Land Office. The land was paid for at the rate of \$8.94 per acre in accordance with an old Maryland statute.

MAMMOTH TASK OF TRANSLATION FOR PRINCETON

Priceless Garrett Collection
Holds 3000 MSS., Most Ori-
ental, Many Unique

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—One of the most gigantic tasks ever attempted in regard to a foreign language and one that is expected to revolutionize certain aspects of present-day knowledge of Oriental and Occidental manuscripts is the cataloging, editing, publishing and in some cases translating of these manuscripts now being undertaken at Princeton University.

There are 3000 of these manuscripts in the Garrett collection, and significant contributions to the history of human thought are expected to result from this work. The Garrett collection is composed of the so-called Houtsma manuscripts, the Littman manuscripts, the Widgery collection, the Baroody collection, and many smaller collections and individual copies. Robert Garrett is now in the Near East adding other manuscripts to the collection.

Most of the manuscripts are in Arabic, but some of them are in Hebrew, Syriac, Turkish, Persian, Armenian, Malayan, Javanese and Sanskrit. Included in the collection are many European manuscripts in various languages, especially Greek, Latin, Dutch, French and Italian. All the great authors of Islam are included in the collection. Most of these manuscripts are not only rare and valuable but absolutely unique and unpublished.

The work of cataloging, editing and translating these manuscripts is a task that will probably require generations to complete, and an organization has been formed here to supervise the work. James Thayer Gerould, librarian of the university, is the executive of this organization, while the academic responsibility of the work has been put under the control of the departments in the university concerned. It is expected that some of the ma-

terial in the manuscripts will revolutionize certain aspects of present-day knowledge of the Crusades and of the history of geography, chemistry, arithmetic and astronomy. In speaking of the undertaking, Professor Bender said that "hardly any modern archaeological find is commensurable with this from the standpoint of significance to the history of human thought."

France to Listen to All Interests on Mission Bills

Radicals Demand Recruiting
Age for Boys Be Raised
From 16 to 18 Years

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS.—Although the Government got a much larger majority—92—than expected in preliminary debates on the missionary bills, some significant facts were brought out.

General discussions are now ended and each of the 19 bills is to be taken up individually. One covers restitution to Roman Catholic bodies of certain properties and the rest specify nine missions whose activities of recruiting and training members in France are to be legally allowed.

The Government refused to give a pledge that it would not listen sympathetically at some future time to further demands by other religious interests for similar privileges. On the contrary, the Government was open to receive applications from any qualified sources.

Radical leaders are utterly opposed to the admission of so many societies and are striving to have the number reduced to five. They also want the recruiting age for boys raised from 16 to 18 and asked for a clear government statement on the position of many other religious societies now engaged openly in practices which contravene laws of 1901 and 1904.

Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, on behalf of the Government, himself used the word illegal in referring to activities of those groups called in question by radicals, but he did recall that the situation had existed for a long time and that even when the radicals were in power no steps were taken to enforce the laws.

FARM MACHINE GROUP HOPES TO CUT HIGH COSTS

35 Concerns Unite to Put
Chain-Store Methods in
Use Among Farmers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO.—Co-operative manufacturing and marketing of agricultural machinery will enter into the adaptation of the chain store idea which 35 large makers and distributors have undertaken through the organization of the new United Tractor & Equipment Corporation, according to Milton W. Anderson, president of the concern.

With assets of more than \$125,000,000 the combination of group-buying and group-selling made possible by the organization is expected to rebound to the benefit of the farmer by offering him less costly implements, Mr. Anderson said.

"We realize the best possible farm aid is that which helps the farmer in economically producing these products he is best adapted to raise at least cost. We will do this by giving him the best available in modern equipment at prices to reduce his costs and on terms he can best meet when his funds are available."

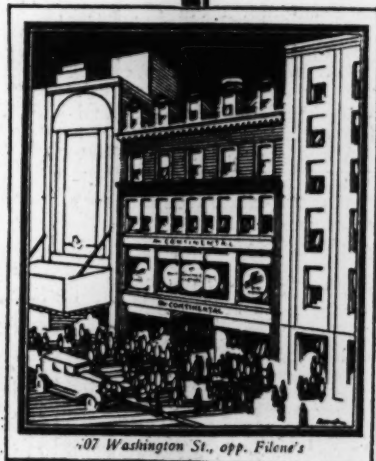
"We have had chain stores in surplus for many years, counted in terms of our speedy business life, but extension of the principle to farm and industrial equipment is of the moment, presaging practically unlimited development of the chain-buying and chain-selling idea."

PROF. THOMAS TO LECTURE

MUNICH (AP).—Prof. Dieter Thoma of the technical high school has accepted the invitation of Massachusetts Institute of Technology to lecture on hydraulic engineering at Cambridge next fall. It also was stated that his opinions had been sought in connection with the flood control problem on the Mississippi.



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THE HANDY STORES FOR BUSY MEN

TWO MODERN MEN'S STORES

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STORE with the largest day-
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TO COMMEMORATE THE OPENING OF OUR NEW STORE

We throw open to you our brand new merchandise just put into stock at both stores at these decided savings. While it is customary to give away trinkets as souvenirs of an occasion such as this, we make it more practical—these savings are your souvenirs. Naturally we offer them for a few days only. Remember they are at both stores.

50c HOSIERY
We can't mention the name of the nationally known manufacturer. Rayon and silk.
30c

2 Hand Made
NECKWEAR
Of imported silks. Neckwear that speaks quality by sight—new colors, fabrics, patterns.
1.20

English Broadcloth
2 SHIRTS
Six-button fronts—quality shirts throughout. White only—collars attached and without collars.
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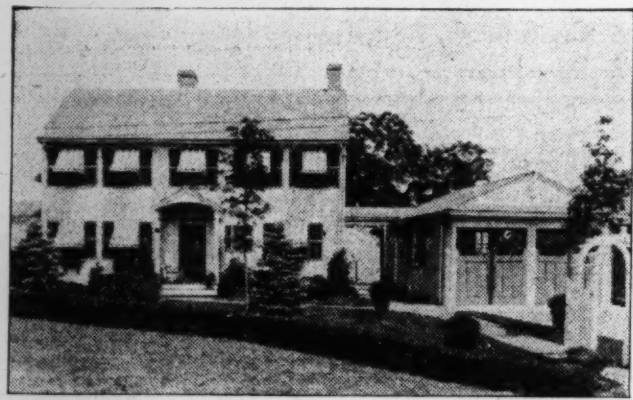
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The CONTINENTAL

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SITUATED on a bluff overlooking Mystic Lake, 3 minutes from Arlington Center, Mass., is a modern 8-room N. E. Colonial home with an enclosed service yard and 2-car garage, surrounded by formal and old-fashioned gardens, fountain, rose arbors, evergreens, shrubs, and fine lawn.

The first floor has a reception hall, coat closet, lavatory, full-length living room, fireplace of unusual size, sun room, dining room with large plate glass window on lake side, butler's pantry with Coldair refrigerator, modern kitchen with Chamber's all-gas range, and fluid hot-water heater.

Second floor has 3 chambers, tile bath, dressing room containing built-in tile shower opening off one chamber, a small study or den. A disappearing staircase leads to a large open attic. Entire house finished in gunwood. A Sokol Oil Burner with hot-water heat for both house and garage. House is comparatively new. Built by present owner, supervised by a prominent architect. It is the achievement of the owner's ideal.

Cost was not considered in building. If interested in a better than average home, telephone owner, Arlington 1225.

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Can't you just see in your
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They are only typical of our
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moderate pricings.

The silhouette The one with
blue in dull pleated frill,
crepe, 12.90, 14.90.

Below dull checked taffeta
crepe surplice blouse, 12.90.

blouse, 15.90.



MOUNT HOLYOKE TO BE HOST TO MODEL LEAGUE

Students From All Parts of America to Give Imitation of Geneva

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Spring vacation and the week following will transform the village of South Hadley into a miniature Geneva, and Mount Holyoke College, for a day into a model League of Nations, when the New England Conference of the Model League of Nations will be held. Over 270 delegates from 23 different universities and colleges have already registered and have been assigned to the various delegations represented in the Geneva League. By the date of the three-session assembly, Saturday, April 13, more colleges and universities are expected to join. The number of delegates will be limited to 336.

Harvard and Yale, the Universities of Chicago, Tulsa, Oklahoma and of Maine, Clark University, New Hampshire University, Brown and its sister college, Pennsylvania College, Jackson College and Tufts, Wesleyan, Williams, Dartmouth, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Salem Normal and nearer home, Connecticut, Smith, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst and the hostess college, Mount Holyoke, will be represented.

The Model Assembly is to be a distinctly student affair. The only student will come from Mr. Pierre Lanux, director of the Paris Information office of the League of Nations.

Each session, however, will have its honorary president. Sir Herbert Ames, formerly associated with the finance committee of the League, acting in this capacity at the morning meeting; Prof. James H. Shotwell of Columbia University in the afternoon; and Leifur Magnusson, correspondent in America of the International Labor Organization, in the evening. Arthur Barnhart, graduate of the Harvard Law School and now at the University of Chicago, who is organizing a similar model assembly, but on a larger scale, in which he hopes to amalgamate all the lesser leagues on May 4 and 5, has also promised to be present at the afternoon session.

An entirely new experiment will be tried at the final evening session, that of reproducing the International Labor Organization. At this session members of the various delegations will split up into three groups, one group representing the Government, one labor and the third capital. Here the problem to be debated will be freedom of association.

Members of the council include, Constantine F. Ladas, Massachusetts Agricultural College, President; John A. Clark, Amherst, Secretary; General; Helen Raymond, Smith, chairman ad hoc committee; and Bonnie Bell Guernsey, Mount Holyoke, chairman organization committee.

Move to Indict Liquor Buyers Gains Headway

(Continued from Page 1)

that a long established law of the State makes an accessory to a crime equally guilty with the principal and subject to the same penalty.

Buyer Equally Guilty

"It may disturb the complacency of some of our so-called 'best citizens' who buy bootleg liquor to learn that they are equally guilty and subject to the same penalties as the chief criminal," Dean Archer wrote. "And why should they not be so held? The bootlegging industry would cease to-morrow if our wealthy citizens stopped buying liquor."

Frederick H. Tarr, United States district attorney, said Mr. Warner's proposal to invoke federal enforcement statutes has his hearty indorsement and co-operation.

Although he said there are certain sections of the State where "the sympathy of local officials will be arrayed powerfully against any

measures of enforcement," Mr. Tarr declared that even citizens who think the prohibition law drastic are demanding effective prosecutions to check disrespect for law in general. The Massachusetts Attorney General's plan, he said, will have the advantage of using the numerous local police and state courts for the smaller infractions which would clog the federal courts. Several district attorneys declared themselves in accord with Mr. Warner's plan.

So also did Herbert A. Wilson, commissioner, and Michael H. Crowley, superintendent, of the Boston police. At the same time the headquarters raiding squad of the Boston department carried even further its policy of thoroughly demolishing furniture and fittings in speakeasies, clubs and other liquor-selling places when making searches.

Jones Law Prosecutions Directed at "Higher-Ups"
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Prohibition prosecutions under the Jones law will be concentrated upon the more serious liquor offenses, it has just been decided at a conference of federal officials here. Coinciding with the conference, Orville S. Poland, counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, made public the text of a letter in which he charged that the volunteer lawyers' committees in New York, Boston and Philadelphia organized to defend "worthy" bootleggers, are unethical and that their statements are misleading and subversive to justice.

The letter was addressed to William B. Vallance, president of the Bar of the United States, a new organization which is being formed in Washington. The membership of this bar association will include attorneys who practice in the federal courts. The letter urges the organization to exercise its "condemnation" of any lawyers who participate in the "volunteer" movements intended to subvert the Jones law.

New York Republicans Back County Option Bill
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—A bill providing for "county option" in prohibition enforcement has just been introduced in the Senate by R. Roger Wales (R), Senator from Broome County.

The introduction of the bill was followed by a private conference of Republican Senators at which it was unanimously indorsed as party measure. It was understood, however, that the "county option" bill would be pressed only in the event the statewide enforcement measure sponsored by Edmund B. Jenks (R), Assemblyman from Broome County, should fail of passage.

Preceding the introduction of the "county option" bill, the Senate concurred with the Assembly in the passing of the so-called "poison liquor" bill. This measure defines as a misdemeanor, punishable by a mandatory prison sentence of one year for the first offense, the manufacture or sale for beverage purposes of any liquid containing more than 40 per cent of alcohol.

The bill will now go to the Governor.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
A. Riesling, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. Elsie Ruesing, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. Theresa Jacobson, Cedarhurst, N. Y.
Ann Johnson, White Plains, N. Y.
Rosetta Duncan, White Plains, N. Y.
Vivian Duncan, White Plains, N. Y.
Mary Larimer White, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Robert Summersgill, North Berwick, Me.
Mrs. Lillian M. Cox, West Roxbury, Mass.
Francis G. Wadleigh, Danvers, Mass.
Edwin N. Robinson Jr., Danvers, Mass.
Vivian Duncan, White Plains, N. Y.
Priscilla Donnell, Danvers, Mass.
Elizabeth Crowl, Danvers, Mass.
Althea Winslow, Danvers, Mass.
Vaso Pavamenech, Danvers, Mass.
Elizabeth Merrill, Danvers, Mass.
Isabella H. Logan, Danvers, Mass.
Imogene Skilling, Danvers, Mass.
Dudley T. Briggs, Danvers, Mass.
Oliver Putnam, Danvers, Mass.
Gardner Williams, Danvers, Mass.
George Bessey, Danvers, Mass.
Kenneth Carey, Danvers, Mass.
G. A. Sherry, Danvers, Mass.
Thelma Phinney, Danvers, Mass.
Mildred Mason, Danvers, Mass.
Mabel G. Horn, Philadelphia, Pa.

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In Glass Jars
FOR THOSE WHO WANT QUALITY
Ask your Grocer or Provision Dealer for it and if he does not keep it call up Kenmore 3256, and we will call on him.

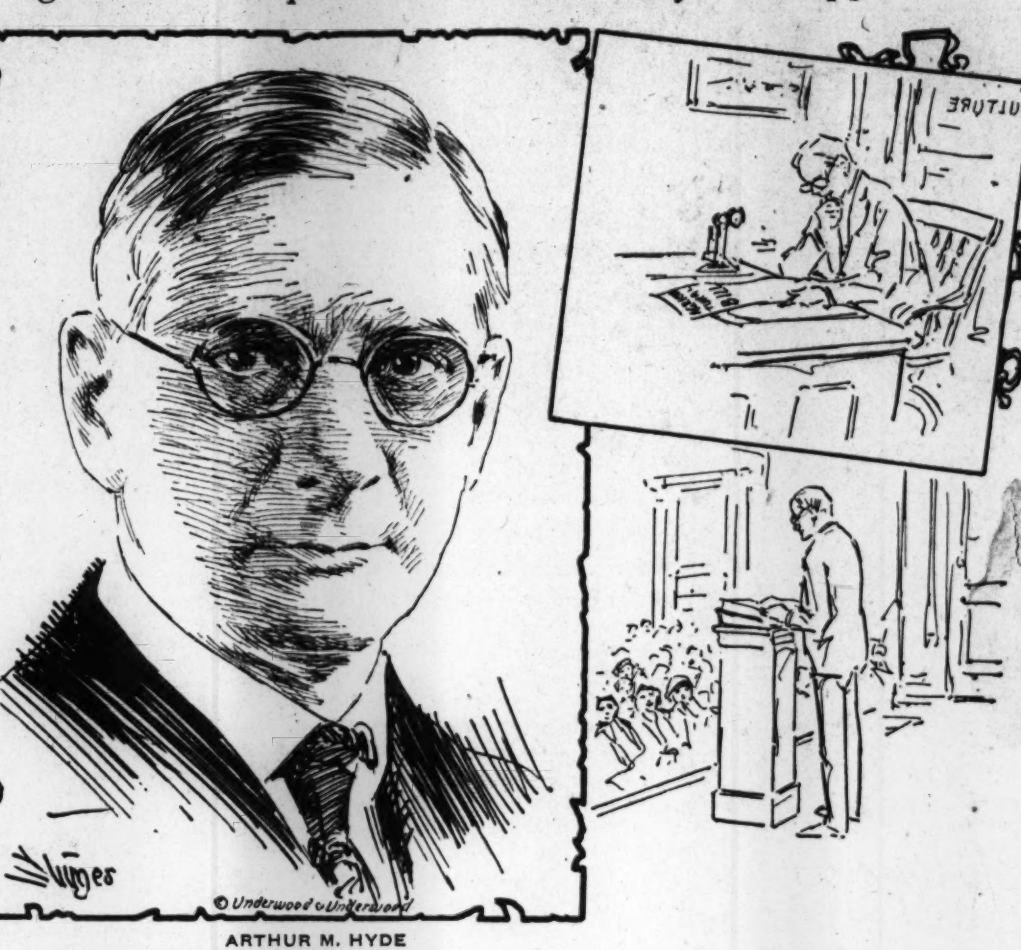
Chain Store LOCATIONS

from Coast to Coast
"THROUGH eight branch offices this organization renders superlative leasing service, of a national scope, to expanding mercantile institutions."

McNENY & McNENY

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Opposite Copley Plaza

Agriculture Surprised but Gratiified by His Appointment



ARTHUR M. HYDE

Hyde Knows Farmer's Approach to Problems, Goes Straight to Point

Demands "More Meat and Less Wind" in Speech Making, and Is as Politically Dry in the City as He Is in the Country

This is the tenth of ten Monitor Magazine feature articles—one for each member of Mr. Hoover's Cabinet.

By LOUIS J. TABER
Master, the National Grange Agriculture was surprised but not disappointed in the selection of Arthur M. Hyde, former Governor of Missouri, as Secretary of Agriculture in the Hoover Cabinet. Since the opening of the Department of Agriculture about a half a century ago, the farmers of the Nation have always watched with keenest interest the selection of each new secretary. The farmer feels that this is his department and desires a secretary who can properly interpret the aspirations of the tillers of the soil.

A brief glimpse of Mr. Hyde's background turns the cabinet surprise into pleasant anticipation. He was born in a rural Missouri farm where he acquired such a strong liking for agriculture that his first purchase was a farm. Today he owns about 700 acres of Missouri farm land. His life-long friendship for the farmer indicates a sound agricultural viewpoint.

Careful observers agree that the crucial test of the present Administration will be its ability to translate platform pledges and the agricultural expectancy into actual reality. Wise statesmanship and sound economics must be applied to the solution of the agricultural problem. No one realizes more keenly than Mr. Hoover the difficulties in the farm situation. The appointment of Mr. Hyde emphasizes the known desire of the President for efficiency and administrative ability in the Department of Agriculture.

Wanted Actual Farmers Appointed
As Governor of Missouri, he indicated his sympathy for the farmer. After his election as Governor, he gave the assurance that actual farmers should be appointed on boards and commissions dealing with farm problems. His insistence on farm representation while Governor indi-

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help improve the situation, but I shall need the help of the farmers themselves."

Straight Shooting on Prohibition

Another evidence of Mr. Hyde's courage is found in his campaign for Governor. He was almost unknown in 1920. He had no political organization and no large campaign fund. Being a Methodist, a dry, and an honorary member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, people smiled when he went to St. Louis to debate with his wet opponent. He at once challenged his opponent to state his position on the temperance issue. When he dodged and evaded Hyde shot back, "I'll tell you, I am dry. You are wet in the city and dry out in the country." Even the wets liked his straight shooting and he was elected by more than one hundred thousand majority.

As Governor he gave his State an efficient business-like administration. For two years the legislature was hostile, but he never dodged or ran away from a fight. Believing in progressive government and honest administration of state affairs he backed up this belief whenever occasion required.

In one fight, he said, "As Governor

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I want to do all I can to help the Missouri farmer get a square deal. Those who know Mr. Hyde best feel that the farmer will have a fighting friend in the Cabinet who will have the courage to present the farmers' cause and assist in the working out of a sound program of agricultural legislation and readjustment.

Mr. Hyde understands the farmer's language and goes straight to the point of all problems. He is impatient of red tape and delay. On one occasion he stopped a long-winded legislator with the pointed remark, "I'd like more meat and less wind." This is indicative of his direct forceful methods and desire to get things done.

The Department of Agriculture, from the standpoint of appropriations and number of its personnel, is one of the most important in the Federal Government. It touches the lives, health and happiness of every man, woman and child in America through its emphasis on food production, its control over weights, standards and freedom from adulteration of the food products of the nation.

Emphasis on Christian Character

To properly head up an organization of over 30,000 workers is a great task and will require a real organizer. Mr. Hyde is a genius for organization. Before he became Governor he organized and taught a Bible class in his home town of Trenton, Mo. This Bible class outgrew the church and filled the Circuit Court Room. This indicated not only his ability as an organizer and builder, but that he places proper emphasis on Christian character, as the bulwark of the Nation. The appointment of Mr. Hyde can be properly interpreted as the extension of the olive branch to the McNary-Haugen group and the supporters of Governor Lowden. Mr. Hyde favored farm relief but did not indorse the equalization fee. He supported Governor Lowden in the primary campaign, but after the Kansas City Convention, was one of the loyal and capable Hoover workers.

Organized agriculturists and the farm press will give the new Secretary the co-operation and assistance to which his position entitles him. His ability as a lawyer, his experience as an administrator, and organizer in finance and his background of agricultural knowledge should equip Mr. Hyde to become the real champion of rural life and a worthy successor to some of the great men who have graced the Cabinet portfolio which represents the Nation's basic industry.

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Vast Stores of Mineral Wealth May Be Tapped 10,000 Feet Down

Modern Refrigerating Devices Make Working at Great Depths Relatively Comfortable, Declares Harvard Expert—Reducing Humidity Is Main Necessity

Mining developments will eventually allow of burrowing 10,000 feet straight down into the depths of the earth, surpassing the present deepest mines of 7300 feet and making available great supplies of mineral wealth not now reachable, it is forecast by L. C. Graton, professor at the Harvard engineering school, in a popular lecture at the university.

"Suggestions come from England," said Professor Graton, defining the limits of man's activities underground, "that a hole 12 miles deep be dug, tapping sources of natural steam. Man might sooner reach the moon."

Illustrating the tremendous difficulties to be overcome, Professor Graton described the Morro Velho mine in Brazil. The cable used to lower and raise material in the 7300 foot shaft, he said, weighs more than the load it can carry. An hour and a half is needed to lower men to their work, and an equal time to bring them up, three hours spent thus each day.

The weight of the 7300-foot column of air in the shaft is so great that its pressure alone gives off a temperature of 40 degrees, he declared. Ordinary working temperature formerly was 120 degrees, with a humidity reaching 97 per cent saturation of the air, conditions under which men could work but a few hours.

Recently, he said, this mine has installed a refrigeration system. Air is pumped down at a few degrees above freezing, reaching the bottom at a temperature of 116 degrees, but lowering the humidity to 70 per cent. This condition, he declared, is more

comfortable than the 95 degree temperature at the Village Deep mine, 7300 feet, near Johannesburg, S. Af., where the humidity is almost at saturation point.

"Man," continued Professor Graton, "may overcome the difficulties of temperature, time and flooding by water. But heretofore the problem of rock explosions beneath the enormous pressures at great depths has been the stopping point. The supports for mine roofs far underground become so big that there is not enough room left for economic mining operation."

"A copper mine in Michigan is overcoming this difficulty. Its mining at great depth is based on speed of operation. Knowing that the rock through which it is burrowing will explode from the weight above it after a certain length of time, they plan to work fast enough to keep ahead of these explosions."

"The scheme is not as dangerous as it sounds. To an experienced miner, rock falls. First, little flat slivers of rock will break away with tiny popping sounds. Then larger pieces will break off. A real explosion, which crushes a six-ton steel car like a paper bag, thus advertises itself."

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LEADERS MEET TO HELP SOUTH MEND POLITICS

Atlanta Conference Holds
Out Hope of Developing
Young Statesmen

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTA, Ga.—With the object of developing independence of political thought in state, national and world affairs which may lead to greater modernization of local administrative methods and, perhaps, develop a new school of young statesmen in the South, the first southeastern political science conference was held here recently.

Called by a self-appointed committee, of which Dr. Cullen B. Gossnell of Emory University was chairman, the sessions of the conference at the Henry Grady Hotel was attended by leading educators and lecturers of the Southeast, who contributed to the general discussions. On the committee were A. S. Libby, dean of Oglethorpe University; Prof. E. B. Merriweather, of the Georgia School of Technology, and Dr. Phillip Davidson, of Agnes Scott College.

Dr. Gossnell, who was elected permanent chairman of the conference, is a pioneer in citizenship education in the South.

Things to Be
"We hope," he said, "to hold our next conference in the autumn and to have held here at the same time the American Political Science Conference and the American Economic Conference. If this can be arranged, the time set for these other conferences will determine the time for our own. Perhaps the greatest benefit derived from the conference this year is that those teachers of political science and inter-relations in this section have greatly stimulated each other in their discussion of these subjects. There are several things I believe the conference will accomplish both in the immediate and remote future.

"In the first place, I believe it will help to effect more independence of political thought in the South and it will ultimately lead to a two-party system in the South.

"In the second place, it is bound to bring about international-mindedness in this section as the people come into contact with and hear these great foreigners.

"Thirdly it will lead ultimately to a more modern system of state and local government in the southern states.

"In the fourth and last place I believe that young men and women are getting great benefit from these conferences and that the big contacts I am hopeful that some great statesmen will be developed in this way."

Speaking of the judicial system in the United States, Dr. E. J. Woodhouse of the University of North Carolina, an authority on state and county government, advocated the appointment of all state judges by the governor. He also expressed himself in favor of the centralization of all departmental and functional state government under one commission.

Dr. Robert Stanley Rankin of Duke University, in an address on "The Future of the Democratic Party," said in part:

Needs of Democratic Party
"The question before us today of whether the Democratic Party is not only of interest to Democrats, but since our country is based on the party system is worthy of the interest of every good citizen. Granting the widespread contention that we cannot continue as we are today, there are just two roads open to democracy—disintegration or rehabilitation.

"The future of the Democratic Party depends to a great extent on its ability to secure the women's vote. Smith failed to appeal to the women of the South and West, whereas the women's vote proved of

enormous benefit to Herbert Hoover. The women, therefore, must be courted by democracy.

"Another pressing need of the party is reform within its ranks. At present the party simply consists of a machine with dissension within its ranks, particularly in the South. The party hardly exists between elections. Certain convention rules it abolished would prove very advantageous, such as the two-thirds rule and the unit rule and the custom of adopting the platform after the nomination of the Democratic candidate."

Oberlin College About to Enlarge Its Boundaries

New Buildings to Be Erected
on a Recently Purchased
50 Acres of Land

OVERLIN, O.—Oberlin College has purchased a whole city block in which to locate new college buildings, according to announcement made today by the president, Ernest Hatch Wilkins. The purchase consists of about 50 acres and extends from the present campus to the athletic field and was secured primarily to be used for the location of a men's dormitory quadrangle. The property has cost upward of \$200,000, income from the recent Charles M. Hall estate gift being used for that purpose.

Preliminary plans for a men's campus were formulated last year by a joint faculty-student committee after study of recent men's dormitories in many other colleges.

As a result of this study a report was drawn up providing for a very interesting and varied plan of men's residence halls, including some large and some small units. A gift of \$100,000 by Andrew H. Noah of Akron, a member of the college board of trustees, was announced last year toward the fund.

While the college intends to start work as soon as possible on the men's campus no detailed plans have as yet been formulated.

Story of Power Told by Movies

WASHINGTON—A motion picture entitled "Power, the Genie of the West," purporting to "tell the power story as entertainingly and impressively as possible, emphasizing that the industrial and economic miracles wrought have been the result of private enterprise," was one of the publicity instruments used by the Pacific Coast Electric Association, according to reports produced before the Federal Trade Commission as evidence in its investigation of the power industry.

W. L. Frost, Los Angeles, former president of the Pacific Coast Association, a branch of the National Electric Light Association, representing California, Nevada, Oregon and the Hawaiian Islands, testified that out of \$64,000 a year contributed to the National Electric Light Association in 1928 by power companies of this district, \$32,500 was retained for the operation of its association, which has a total membership of between 2500 and 3000.

COLOMBO INSTITUTES RUBBER RESEARCH

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COLOMBO, Ceylon—A government ordinance has established a rubber research scheme for investigation of problems of cultivation and manufacture.

The board of management will consist of the Director of Agriculture, Dr. W. Small, chairman, the Colonial Treasurer, W. Woods, and 12 nominated members.

In Cuba's Cradle of Liberty



Drawing by F. Wenderoth Banders
In Santiago de Cuba One Goes Always Either Up Hill or Down.

Cuba Beyond Havana

X—From Mountain to Bay, Ending Sketch-Jaunt at
Historic Santiago, City of Great Memories

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVANA, Cuba
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, once the capital of the island when Havana was a collection of huts, now the second city of Cuba, picked out by rugged mountain peaks across whose surfaces massive clouds cast ever-changing deep, rich, bluish shadows, is a city of memories.

Here was centered the action of a long series of events culminating in Cuba's independence. Just at its door stands the little town of Balneario where the cry for freedom was first raised. El Caney and San Juan are familiar in name to most Americans.

The bay of Santiago extends some distance back from the sea; and the city, completely hidden by the mountains rambling and twines like a great climbing vine over high hills overlooking the basin of the bay. One is either going up or down in Santiago, winding in and out among its Spanish houses and overhanging balconies.

The outskirts of the city are a turmoil of wooden shacks, the Negro section; shacks fearfully and wonderfully made, perched on the sides of steep hills; shacks rising, some of them, three and four stories, leaning in every direction and looking as though a breath might sweep them like houses built of cards.

Far down the bay, at the entrance of the harbor is the castle fortification, brother of the famous watch dog at Havana, still waiting for the pirates whose names are but memories on the Caribbean.

As the train tumbles down the

mountains into Santiago, frequent stops are made at little villages of palm thatched huts whose inhabitants live by selling strings of brightly colored fruits to the travelers. When the train descends further into the plant cauldron, the soft winds that blow across the island are shut out, and after a few days, for all its beauty, one is glad to start northward and westward.

In leaving Cuba, as the ship slowly nears the narrow entrance to Havana harbor, it passes the venerable portal of Cuba, Morro Castle. Behind Morro spreads Havana and behind Havana a land of haunting charm, a land not too large to know well, yet not too small to contain the greatest variety of scenery, a land of different people and different customs, a land of old architecture and natural beauty, a land of vision and progress.

BRITISH DOMINIONS ENTER TRADE COMPACT
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OTTAWA, Ont.—As a result of recent conferences held here between

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Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, and James A. Robb, Minister of Finance, a trade agreement has been entered into between the two Dominions, which gives Canada the most-favored-nation treatment, including the British preference.

It was also arranged that the Department of Trade and Commerce would subsidize a steamship mail service with the island.

States Take Keen Interest in Park and Forest Plans

Increasing Progress Is Seen
Leading to Conservation
of Natural Beauties

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Distinct progress has been made in the establishment of state parks, forests and game preserves during the past year, according to a statement made by the National Conference on State Parks here.

"In several of those states which have not undertaken such activity, well defined movements toward it are now under way; and in those states which are already in the work, notable advances have been recorded," says the statement.

"The outstanding event of the year is undoubtedly the appeal by California voters of a \$6,000,000 bond issue which, with an equal amount of funds from other sources, will be expended on the purchase of state park areas.

"On this side of the continent, in Massachusetts, a similar work has been recently completed by a special committee appointed by the Governor; and on a smaller scale it is being done in other states."

The annual meetings of the conference each year attract several hundred persons from all parts of the United States. This year's meeting place is one of the most attractive in the splendid Indiana state park system. Clifty Falls State Park has as its outstanding scenic feature, a 90-foot cataract of rather spectacular beauty. The Clifty Inn, where the sessions will be held on May 7, 8, and 9, and where the delegates will be housed, is some 400 feet above the Ohio River.

RAYON PLANT STRIKE ENDS
ELIZABETHTON, Tenn. (AP)—The strike of employees of the American Glanzstoff Corporation rayon plant, ended March 22. Under the agreement a portion of the general wage increase sought by the strikers is granted, and while the newly formed Textile Workers Union local was not recognized, it was agreed there is to be no discrimination against it.

LOYAL MEXICANS REPULSE ATTACK UPON MAZATLAN

Rebel Drive on West Coast
Is Held Up—Gen. Escobar
Moves Toward Torreon

MEXICO CITY (AP)—A government announcement says that repeated rebel attacks on Mazatlan, west coast port, have been repulsed and the forces of Gen. Francisco Manzo beaten back. The rebels were said to be at Casa Blanca, five kilometers from the city.

The steamship *Progreso*, sent by the Government with a load of provisions and ammunition, arrived at Mazatlan, and it was believed the possibility of a shortage growing out of the siege. General Carrillo notified the central government also that he had plenty of water, despite the rebels having cut supply lines into the city from neighboring mountains.

Carrillo's message expressed no concern as to the situation. He said that the federal garrison was entrenched on a narrow strip of land connecting the city with the mainland and that he would easily be able to hold off what he described as a "small rebel force."

A rebel officer who surrendered at Mazatlan declared the insurgent troops had been deceived as to the progress of the revolution and knew nothing of the rebel defeats in Vera Cruz and at Torreon.

Their generals have told them, he said, that their movement has the support of 20,000 so-called "religious insurgents" at Guadaluajara and that they were pushing toward that point as fast as possible.

The army of General Lozano Cardenas, containing 6000 men detached from the forces of General Calles, is said to be proceeding to Tepic, State of Nayarit, for action against the rebels at Mazatlan. Arrival at Tepic would intercept any movement against Guadaluajara.

Yaquis Await Calles' Attack

JUAREZ, Mex. (AP)—The revolutionary army under Gen. Jose G. Escobar, which abandoned Torreon March 18 and retreated north along the Mexican National Railroad to Jimenez, is moving back south to Bermejillo, 30 miles north of Torreon.

It will wait there for the attack of Federal units under President Calles, according to General Escobar. In the event the Federals do

Survey to Learn to What Extent Industries Move

Philadelphia Wants to Know
How Competition Among
Cities Works Out

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—To determine to what extent industries move to other communities because of the increasing competition among American cities for industrial expansion, a survey of Philadelphia's industrial status is to be undertaken for the Chamber of Commerce by W. J. Barrett, of New York, director of a service which specializes in such work.

Mr. Barrett is now in the midst of a similar survey for the entire United States and Canada. It was pointed out by officials of the chamber that industrial shifts are not as frequent as is generally supposed. In the case of Philadelphia, where there has been some movement of industries, the movement has been, as a rule, farther from the center of the city to outlying sections where land is cheaper and where there are ample transportation facilities and housing for workers.

Mr. Barrett's figures indicate that there has been comparatively little shifting of the industrial areas and that as a rule once an industry is established it stays "put" as long as the supply of labor, raw materials and conditions of living are maintained on an equitable basis.

**LABOR PARTY SEEKS
FAMILY ALLOWANCE**

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A conference was held here, convened by the Labor "family allowances committee" to urge the Labor Party to adopt a proposal for family allowances and embody it in the forthcoming election program. The speakers included George Lansbury, Joseph Jones, secretary Yorkshire Association, and Mrs. J. L. Adamson.

The committee has issued a manifesto declaring for a state family allowances scheme—that is, by direct payment to parents from revenues raised by taxation of the rich of an allowance for each of their children from birth to the school-leaving age.

**DRY WORKERS
DESERVE CREDIT
MCGOVERN SAYS**

Recognition of Good Work
Done Held Best Way to
Full Enforcement

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOBILE, Ala.—More stress on the favorable results actually accomplished by the Prohibition Bureau, greater co-operation with, and less criticism of, those engaged in dry law enforcement are declared essential for a constructive public attitude toward the Eighteenth Amendment, by Capt. James P. McGovern, general counsel of the Industrial Alcohol Institute.

In his address before the annual convention of the Federal and State Enforcement League in session here, Captain McGovern said full observance of prohibition might prove to be a gradual process, hence there should be no discouragement "because the entire population has not yet accustomed itself to prohibition nor become fully adjusted to its various implications."

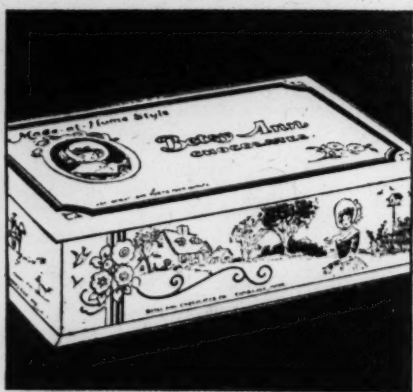
"Prohibition does prohibit," he declared, "not yet entirely, but more effectively than it did three years ago. The problem is in course of solution. . . . True, you are not content—no upstanding person ever is—on the other hand you have reason to be satisfied with results so far obtained. The obligation rests on you to say so and to increase this satisfaction by giving your full support to the Government in its further effort."

"Every servant of the public functions best when he knows that he has the whole-hearted sympathy of his people back of him. . . . How much encouragement has the Federal Prohibition Bureau received? To what extent have you gone out to every way to tell the world that those in charge of prohibition law enforcement are doing a good job against great odds? There have been numerous energetic attacks by the enemies of prohibition, who have shouted that enforcement is a farce. . . . but how many specific laudations have there been of the great army of field workers?"

"The Government," he said, "has set up an effective organization. It has stopped the diversion of legally manufactured industrial alcohol; rum row has gone, and the border problem is being tackled. Two years ago about 4,000,000 gallons of contraband liquor were smuggled in. Last year it was but a third of that amount."

"A POUND AND A QUARTER FOR A DOLLAR"

This Quality Usually Costs Much More



YOU couldn't make candy any better than this

BETTER, purer, more delicious candy than Betsy Ann Chocolates can be made!

THAT REAL FRUIT FLAVORING

Best sugar, finest chocolate, and fresh fruit—that's the combination which results in Betsy Ann's Chocolates.

UNUSUALLY PLEASING
You will appreciate the unusual

A PLEASING GIFT FOR YOUR FRIENDS. YOUR CARD ENCLOSED.

WHY NOT SEND THE COUPON NOW?

A Friendly Challenge

Send for a box of Betsy Ann's. Sample a few pieces; compare the flavor with other candy you have eaten. If you don't think Betsy Ann's are better, you may return the remainder to us for a refund of the purchase price. We guarantee your joyous satisfaction.

Only \$1.00 for 1 pound and 4 ounces.

Betsy Ann Chocolate Co., Main St., Cambridge, Massachusetts

Enclosed is \$_____ for _____ boxes of Betsy Ann Chocolates. Postage Prepaid.

Name _____ Street _____ City _____ State _____

There is happiness
in Easter flowers—
make them your envoy

There is someone to whom bright, cheerful flowers would lend much happiness for Easter. It does not require much to bring good cheer in flowers. Let us send them for you.

Carbone INC.

342 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON
OPPOSITE ARLINGTON STREET CHURCH
BRANCH AT THE HOTEL STATLER



Easter
Necklaces

. . . that have an "heirloom air" about them.

DIFFERENT", too, as heirloom necklaces would be . . . each as unlike the other, as the semi-precious stones they're set with: topaz, Amazonite, chalcedony, Chinese-carved carnelian, amber, green onyx, and crystal. There are necklaces combining crystal or tourmaline with gilded hand-wrought silver; Whitby jet with Japanese crystal; and assorted stones with Florentine silver. Lengths are varied. And every necklace strung to our order.

R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

Progress and Invention Mark Busy Cities and Hamlets of Switzerland's Valleys

SWISS HOTELS REACH PEAK OF PRE-WAR TRADE

Over 200,000,000 Francs Gained as Winter Sports Bring Crowds to Resorts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—The important part which the hotel industry plays in the economic life of Switzerland was brought home to the Swiss when the tourist traffic ceased owing to the war and the flow of gold from this "invisible export" was cut off for several years. Every industry in the country suffered with the decline of the hotel industry; the railways showed heavy deficits; the farmers lost a lucrative market for their produce; the building and furnishing trades languished; textiles and the sale of every article of luxury were affected.

This was all due to the fact that a net gain, estimated at more than 200,000,000 francs annually, which, like an invigorating stream, had fertilized all the channels of Swiss industry had suddenly stopped. More than 45,000 employees who at that time were engaged in the hotels and thousands of assistants working in restaurants and cafés, or indirectly engaged in ministering to the needs of the tourists, were thrown out of work. Thus Switzerland was deprived of the profits of an industry which gives employment to about 100,000 people.

9000 Establishments
The capital invested in the hotel industry was estimated before the war in 1912 to be 1,120,000,000 francs and although some hotels have since been closed, the total capital invested is said to be larger today owing to the rise in the value of all real property in Switzerland.

There are about 9000 establishments, private and public, which are licensed to receive strangers and of these about 4000 are registered as pensions and hotels. The hotel industry reached the peak of its prosperity in 1912 when it spent nearly 100,000,000 francs a year on food, of which 26,000,000 francs went on meat, 10,000,000 on poultry and game, and 10,000,000 on bread and milk, a nice little sum for the Swiss farmer.

For "maintenance" the hotel bill ran to nearly another 10,000,000 francs at least 4,000,000 francs were disbursed on linen and 5,000,000 on fuel. Musicians and writers were supposed to earn about 3,000,000 francs from the hotels and pensions, while at least 5,000,000 francs were spent on publicity. These the latest statistics show have reached a higher figure since the war owing to the rise in values and wages.

Painting and Scrubbing Begins
The state draws a substantial revenue in direct and indirect taxation from the hotel industry. With the help of the state and the banks, the hotel-keepers were able to keep their heads above water until the end of the war. There was then such a painting and scrubbing and repairing and general refurbishing up of all kinds in the hotel world as had never been seen before in the country.

The hotel proprietors knew very well that tourists will not take any excuse for the absence of the comforts to which they are accustomed. Once more the Swiss capitalists came to the rescue, the publicity campaign was restarted and wisely the hotels soon returned to the moderate charge for which they had been famous before the war. It is possible today to find comfortable hotels where one may board from 12 to 15 francs a day and pensions for less. But owing to the impoverishment of Europe the first few years after the war proved a disappointing time for the hotel industry.

In 1923 the situation improved. The tourists began to come back in increasing numbers; 1924 and 1925 showed still better results and today partly owing to the development of the winter season when thousands of people come to the mountains for winter sports, the net return of the Swiss hotel industry is estimated to be greater than it was before the war.

Railways Flourish
To give precise figures is difficult, but in 1928 the net profit was between 200,000,000 and 250,000,000 francs, which greatly assisted in creating a favorable balance for Swiss trade.

Once more the railways are flourishing while transport by automobiles has greatly increased and all the industries of Switzerland have benefited.

As to Switzerland as a tourist center, a whole library of guide-books and pamphlets have been written about its attractions. Byron, Shelley and Matthew Arnold sang the praise of snow-white peaks and gleam-lighted lakes; Robert Louis Stevenson loved the peace and the beauty of Swiss landscape effects in winter. Henry James described the charm of Swiss cities and the lure of the country for the Anglo-Saxon race.

It is surely a most honorable rôle for a nation thus to play the host to a whole army of travelers in search of scenery and pleasure. It would be an invidious task to pick out this or that place as possessing superlative attractions when there are so many resorts which cater for every taste. The great thing is to come to Switzerland and see it for oneself. The fact that there are so many foreigners in Switzerland who have permanently taken up their abode in this hospitable and delightful country is the best of all advertisements for its attractions.

ALLOTMENT SYSTEM AIDED IN DENMARK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—A fervent enthusiast of the Danish allotment movement and a relative of his together have given a sum totaling \$12,000, which is to remain intact and allowed to accumulate for 45 years. From 1974 the interest is to be devoted to loans to allotment owners to enable them to build a small villa on their

allotment. The loans will be second mortgages, not exceeding \$1200.

Danish allotments are not merely so many square yards devoted to the growing of vegetables, and perhaps a few promiscuous flowers, they are "gardens," often ably laid out, with small summer or week-end houses and organized in a number of societies.

Smoky Tunnels Thing of Past on Many Lines

Electrification of Railways Brings Comfort to Tourists and Saving to State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—After years of preparation the administration of the Swiss federal railways decided in 1913 to begin the work of electrification. The first stretch to be electrified was the part of the great north-south line, the Gotthard Railway, between Erstfeld and Bellinzona, where an ascent of more than 2000 feet, many tunnels, among them the Gotthard Tunnel (9 1/4 miles long) and the heavy traffic offered the widest opportunity for studying the effects of electrification. In 1920 the first electric trains passed the Gotthard Tunnel and since 1924 the whole line, from Basel to Chiasso, together with the branch line from Zürich, has been operated by electricity.

The second great international line to be electrified was the Simplon line which connects the north of France and England with the Mediterranean and the Balkan countries. In 1915 a general program was elaborated. It provided for the total electrification of the network of the federal railways in three stages of 10 years each. The first stage was completed at the end of 1928; 60 per cent or 1600 kilometers of the whole federal railway system with 80 per cent of the total freight were thus electrified with an outlay of about 600,000,000 Swiss francs.

Series of Huge Dams
To store up the necessary supply of water and to transform the water power into electric current necessitated the tremendously difficult and costly erection of great power stations, including artificial lakes with huge dams—of which the whole federal railway system with 80 per cent of the total freight were thus electrified with an outlay of about 600,000,000 Swiss francs.

The one group consists of the two-power stations at Amsteg, near the northern entrance of the Gotthard Tunnel and at Pöhl, below the southern entrance. The station at Amsteg is used in the summer when the mountain-river Reuss

supplies the water. The Pöhl station uses the water of the Lake Ritom, situated 6000 feet high, whose capacity has been increased by a dam. The two stations which are situated in picturesque alpine scenery have been constructed with great technical skill. The waters of the Amsteg station descend through pipes of 550 feet upon a group of turbines; the waters of the Ritom Lake are conducted to the turbines by a maximum fall of 2730 feet. The Amsteg station supplies 30,000 horsepower. The electric power for the Simplon line is furnished by the two-power stations of Barberine and Vernayaz in the canton Valais, which are connected with the Amsteg and Ritom stations. The Barberine station utilizes the water of an artificial lake.

Here a dam has been built which is one of the most important works

of its kind in the world. It has a maximum height of 271 feet. The concrete wall is 933 feet long—80,000,000 pounds of cement were used in building it. It contains an available volume of 41,000,000 cubic yards. This huge lake with its colossal dam is well suited to a landscape of alpine grandeur.

The Vernayaz station utilizes several rivers and is connected with the Barberine station. Both groups feed all the electrically operated lines. Vernayaz supplies 115,000 horsepower and together they have a capacity of 440,000,000 kilowatt-hours. They are complementary to each other in summer and winter so that a permanent service the whole year round is assured.

The electrification in spite of the high initial cost of constructing the power stations, has proved cheaper than steam for it has already saved 1,700,000 francs in working expenses. Eventually electrification will pay for itself for Switzerland now saves 20,000,000 francs a year on coal and makes her own locomotives for the electric lines. Indeed this industry has been so successfully developed that the Swiss export electric engines of all kinds.

More Speed, No Smoke
To this must be added the improvement in the speed of the trains on the electrified lines and their much greater haulage capacity which has resulted in the saving of 8,000,000 traveling hours annually. The whole service is quicker and more efficient and requires less personnel. Moreover the absence of smoke in the tunnels, of which there are a great number of the Gotthard and Simplon lines, is an immense boon to tourists who also have the advantage of smoother traveling. The work is now being pushed on rapidly and with Zürich, Bern, Geneva and Basel in the circle of electrification, Switzerland will be soon near the end of this great engineering task. It is hoped indeed that the steam-engine, which has been banished from the Lötschberg line and Bernese Alpine railways, will by 1933 be almost entirely extinct on the main lines of the Swiss railways. And as Switzerland has 3500 miles of railways, which is more in proportion to the number of its inhabitants than any other country in Europe, it may well be congratulated on the initiative and energy which it has shown in thus converting its railway system to the most efficient method of transport.

Unheroic, but Comfortable

Albert Steiner, St. Moritz

A Glorious View of Oberengadine, With its Villages and Snow-Capped Peaks, Awaits the Passengers When the Car Has Crawled to its Station Up Muot-tas Muragl and They Can Look Back Over the Valley.

Brienz Wins Fame in Quaint Figures of Peasant Life Carved in Its Cottages

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—The wood carving industry in Switzerland is several centuries old and still affords occupation and profit to the Swiss peasants during the long winter evenings. But the chief center of the industry which is located at Brienz, a charming village on the lake of that name, is now highly organized. Brienz looks rather like a toy village itself, and from it come those quaint figures of peasant life which make the visitor smile when he sees them in the shops of Lucerne or Geneva.

No one would imagine that the German Swiss who carved these figures had a great sense of humor, but no one after seeing them can doubt it. Brienz is said to owe its present prosperity to one of its inhabitants

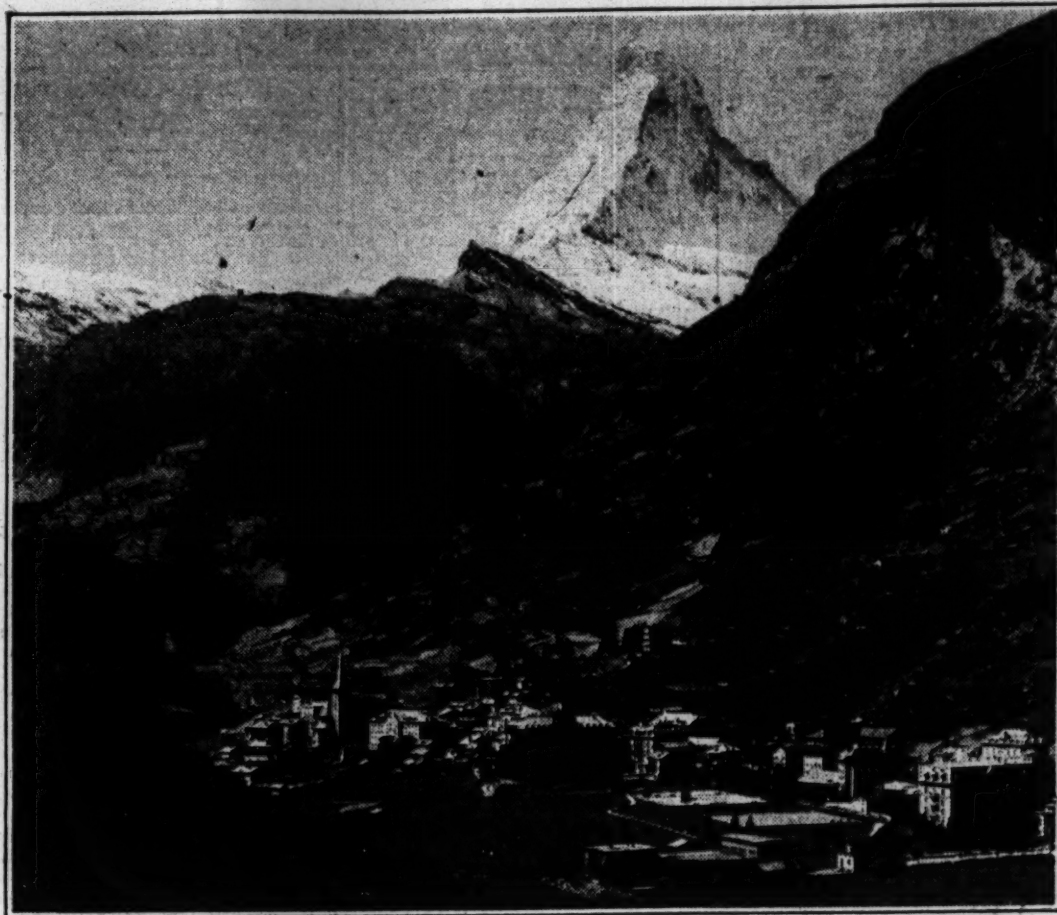
who started carving articles out of boxwood and horn in the eighteenth century. He did his work so well that the Swiss Government gave him financial support which enabled him to set up a school of instruction in the art of wood carving. The Bernese authorities then sent a sculptor to Brienz who taught drawing and modeling so that a great many workers have been trained. Walnut, lime, maple and pearwood are chiefly used by the wood carvers.

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Green Valleys Below, Ice-Capped Summits Above



ZERMATT FROM THE VIÈGE-ZERMATT RAILWAY
Familiar to All Lovers of the Alps is This Lofly Township, 5000 Feet High, in its Setting of Unexampled Beauty, From Which is Obtained a Superb View of the Matterhorn.

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Here a dam has been built which is one of the most important works

of its kind in the world. It has a maximum height of 271 feet. The concrete wall is 933 feet long—80,000,000 pounds of cement were used in building it. It contains an available volume of 41,000,000 cubic yards. This huge lake with its colossal dam is well suited to a landscape of alpine grandeur.

The Vernayaz station utilizes several rivers and is connected with the Barberine station. Both groups feed all the electrically operated lines. Vernayaz supplies 115,000 horsepower and together they have a capacity of 440,000,000 kilowatt-hours. They are complementary to each other in summer and winter so that a permanent service the whole year round is assured.

The electrification in spite of the high initial cost of constructing the power stations, has proved cheaper than steam for it has already saved 1,700,000 francs in working expenses. Eventually electrification will pay for itself for Switzerland now saves 20,000,000 francs a year on coal and makes her own locomotives for the electric lines. Indeed this industry has been so successfully developed that the Swiss export electric engines of all kinds.

More Speed, No Smoke
To this must be added the improvement in the speed of the trains on the electrified lines and their much greater haulage capacity which has resulted in the saving of 8,000,000 traveling hours annually. The whole service is quicker and more efficient and requires less personnel. Moreover the absence of smoke in the tunnels, of which there are a great number of the Gotthard and Simplon lines, is an immense boon to tourists who also have the advantage of smoother traveling. The work is now being pushed on rapidly and with Zürich, Bern, Geneva and Basel in the circle of electrification, Switzerland will be soon near the end of this great engineering task. It is hoped indeed that the steam-engine, which has been banished from the Lötschberg line and Bernese Alpine railways, will by 1933 be almost entirely extinct on the main lines of the Swiss railways. And as Switzerland has 3500 miles of railways, which is more in proportion to the number of its inhabitants than any other country in Europe, it may well be congratulated on the initiative and energy which it has shown in thus converting its railway system to the most efficient method of transport.

Unheroic, but Comfortable

Albert Steiner, St. Moritz

A Glorious View of Oberengadine, With its Villages and Snow-Capped Peaks, Awaits the Passengers When the Car Has Crawled to its Station Up Muot-tas Muragl and They Can Look Back Over the Valley.

Brienz Wins Fame in Quaint Figures of Peasant Life Carved in Its Cottages

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—The wood carving industry in Switzerland is several centuries old and still affords occupation and profit to the Swiss peasants during the long winter evenings. But the chief center of the industry which is located at Brienz, a charming village on the lake of that name, is now highly organized. Brienz looks rather like a toy village itself, and from it come those quaint figures of peasant life which make the visitor smile when he sees them in the shops of Lucerne or Geneva.

No one would imagine that the German Swiss who carved these figures had a great sense of humor, but no one after seeing them can doubt it. Brienz is said to owe its present prosperity to one of its inhabitants

who started carving articles out of boxwood and horn in the eighteenth century. He did his work so well that the Swiss Government gave him financial support which enabled him to set up a school of instruction in the art of wood carving. The Bernese authorities then sent a sculptor to Brienz who taught drawing and modeling so that a great many workers have been trained. Walnut, lime, maple and pearwood are chiefly used by the wood carvers.

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Marine-Sports

Beauty of Alps and Industry of Nation Bring Well-Merited Prosperity to Swiss

BASEL DRAWS ALL RACES TO SEE GREAT FAIR

Swiss Industry All Represented at Famous Exposition Opening in Spring

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BASEL—A modern city such as Basel, aspiring to hold an industrial fair, must possess characteristic economic and cultural qualities capable of attracting the business world, and Basel has them to an eminent degree. This city on the Rhine is in a position to offer such attractions and is highly qualified to fulfill the important mission with which it is entrusted in 1916.

Basel is one of the centers of international economic life as well as the home of natural science and art. The development of the Swiss Industries Fair has been phenomenal. The number of exhibitors exceeds 1000, and 20 industrial groups representing the chief Swiss industries are displayed. Attendance at the fair has likewise increased from year to year, representatives from 30 different countries having been noted, and there is no doubt that this year will again see large numbers of visitors from other countries when the fair is held from April 13-25.

The buildings are magnificent and considered unexampled both from an architectural point of view and in respect to their adaptability to modern needs. They cover an area of 25,000 square meters, consisting of the main building and four halls, the cost representing over 10,000,000 Swiss francs.

Swiss Winter Hotel Industry Getting Bigger

Number of Persons Dependent on This Trade 61,122, Half Women

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—The hotel industry in Switzerland, which had a lean time for several years after passing through a severe crisis during the war, has now completely recovered its old prosperity. Last summer Switzerland had something like a record number of visitors. Lucerne has the biggest tourist traffic; in 1927 185,000 foreigners visited it. Interlaken came next with 105,000, and St. Moritz had about 80,000. Lucerne and Geneva—which, owing to the League of Nations, have attracted many more visitors in recent years—are visited by tourists all the year round. But places like Interlaken have most of their hotels closed in winter.

The winter sports attract an increasing number of visitors every year, and many places in the mountains which close down in the winter keep open for nine or ten months. The number of winter tourists is, however, still quite small in comparison to the great crowd which visits Switzerland in summer.

Germany sends the largest number of visitors to Switzerland, England coming next, and the United States not far behind. In fact, the increasing number of American tourists in Switzerland is very noticeable.

The number of people engaged in the hotel industry was, according to the last census, 61,122, of whom 30,000 were women. That was eight years ago, and the figure is possibly larger now. The industry brings much foreign money into Switzerland in the course of a year, but the Swiss deny that it is as valuable as some of their other industries, such as watchmaking.

18 Universities for 4,000,000 Is Nation's Record

Switzerland First in Educational Facilities in Proportion to Its Size

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERNE—Switzerland is justifiably proud of the fact that in proportion to its size and population it possesses more and bigger universities than any other country. The total population is under 4,000,000, and there are altogether no less than eight universities and one technical institute, with a total of over 8000 regular students and an additional 2400 nonmatriculated "hearers."

Except as regards the faculty of Roman Catholic theology to which only men are admitted, coeducation is the rule, and students from other countries are admitted on equal terms with the Swiss themselves.

None of the universities is of the "resident" variety and the students are all expected to make their own arrangements for board and lodging.

Although autonomous in educational matters, the universities are subordinate to the cantonal authorities and therefore are eligible for a state subsidy. No uniform rules exist for all the institutions because the Swiss cantons jealously guard their independence from federal control. Only the Federal Institute of Technology is under the direct control of the Confederation.

This last-named institution which is one of the youngest of the Swiss higher educational establishments, has already established a world-wide reputation. Professor Einstein of "relativity" fame was once a professor there.

The institute has 1400 regular students and 400 "hearers." Its home is at Zurich, where it is also situated the largest of the cantonal universities founded in 1833, and now containing some 1600 students and 700 "hearers." Next to Zurich in point of size comes the university at the federal capital, Berne, founded a year later. Berne university has 1500 regulars and 300 "hearers."

The oldest of the Swiss universities is that of Basel, among whose professors it has numbered men like Nietzsche and Jakob Burckhardt, the well-known writer on the Renaissance.

Another Swiss university, with its roots in the past, is that of Geneva, which springs from the academy founded by Calvin in 1559. Geneva had John Knox as one of its alumni.

At the other end of the religious scale comes the University of Fribourg, which is a definitely Roman Catholic institution. Lausanne University, like Geneva, is a modern development of an academy, founded under the influence of the Protestant Reformation in 1537. It became a university in 1890, and now has about 800 students and 200 "hearers." The two remaining universities are at Neuchâtel and St. Gall, respectively.

Quiet Glades and Stark Mountain Walls Are Common Neighbors in Alps



Left—Peaceful Nook in the Lötschen Valley, Carpeted With the Wild Flowers (Albert Steiner, St. Moritz). Right—Picturesque Tower of the Felsenburg, Near the Popular Resort of Kandersteg, in the Bernese Oberland, With Snow-Clad Range in the Background (Photoglob, Zurich).

Alps Carpeted With Flowers as Winter Snows Quit Foothills

Spring Brings Forth Feast of Wild Blooms When Few Tourists Are Left to Gather Them—Many Blossoms Have Their Own Festivals

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOCARNO—The winter snows will soon be melting from the lower slopes of the Swiss Mountains and in their wake will appear a profusion of wild flowers, such as is to be found in few countries of the world. That the Swiss themselves are not unmindful of their advantages in this respect is evident from the numerous "flower festivals" which are celebrated at the appropriate seasons of the year in town, village and hamlet throughout the country.

One of the most famous of these festivals is the springtime Fête des Camélias, in the little town of Locarno, where the famous treaty was signed. Here on the southern slopes of the Alps may be seen a flora which differs completely from the more somber hues of the pine-clad valleys to the northward. Sweet chestnuts, olives, even orange and lemon groves adorn the countryside, and the purple wisteria runs riot over the houses. Mulberry trees and walnuts can also be found on this side of the Alps, and the Italian character of the landscape is often further emphasized by dark cypress trees.

Narcissus Fête at Montreux
Montreux in the valley of the Rhône has a narcissus festival on the first two days of June in each year. The meadows hereabouts and in many other parts of central Switzerland are heavy with the scent of this fragrant flower of early summer. Later on, and higher up the mountain sides, may be found the alpine rose, or rhododendron, and, of course, the coveted edelweiss which of late years many of the Swiss cantons have deemed it necessary to protect by legislation from the too zealous enthusiasm of collectors.

At the appropriate season and in the right locality are to be found such old favorites as lily of the valley, purple cyclamen, cowslips, orchids and the little soldanelle which melts for itself a snug home in the snowdrifts. Many of these flowers, and other beauties, are to be found, not only in the foothills of the Alps, but in the Jura Mountains, on the borders between France and Switzerland. The Jura are especially noted for gentians and sulphur anemones which grow in great profusion on le Chasseron, the highest peak in this range near the little town of Sainte-Croix.

Zürich and Geneva are two other towns which have flower festivals each year, the former in September, and the latter in June. Geneva also has the famous Fête des Vignerons in honor of the countless vineyards which surround the Lakes Lemman and Neuchâtel, together with fruit trees of all kinds. Thus throughout spring, summer and autumn the soil of Switzerland is clothed in a floral coat of many colors. But (perhaps fortunately for the local inhabitants) the best time of the year is undoubtedly the spring which is precisely the season when there are fewest tourists to pluck the blossoms.

Mountain Lines Supreme Triumph of Engineer's Art

Trip Over Lötschberg Reveals Unique Feat of Railway Construction

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—Switzerland has many mountain railways of which the most famous are to be found in the Bernese Oberland. There are few limits to the skill of the Swiss engineer when he sets out to place his iron ribbon on the mountains. On the slopes of the Jungfrau he has placed what is claimed to be the highest station in the world, that of the Jungfrau Joch (11,680 ft.).

But the chief d'œuvre of the Bernese Alps railway is undoubtedly the line which runs from Spiez to Brig via Kandersteg through the heart of the mountains down to sunny Valais. This line, which is known as the Lötschberg line, from the mountain of that name which it traverses, ranks with the St. Gotthard railway as one of the most successful feats of Swiss engineering. The total cost of the track was 130,000,000 francs, of which 37,000,000 were spent on the Lötschberg tunnel, which, more than nine miles long, is remarkable for the curves which it has at either end. This tunnel is the second highest Alpine tunnel in Europe, the train as it passes through it reaching a height of 4085 feet.

The Lötschberg railway is not only remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, but is important as a connecting link between Berne and the Simplon route which connects Switzerland with Italy. Starting from Spiez, which is an easy run from Thun, the train climbs gently to the wooded slopes of the Houdrich hill, where it plunges into a tunnel of a mile long to emerge into the picturesque Kander Valley. Immediately on leaving the tunnel the alpine splendor of the valley opens out before us. But the best is still to come after the train has reached Frutigen (2560 feet), from which station Adelboden, with its sking slopes, is reached by autobus.

After passing the ruins of the castle of Tellenburg, the line crosses to the other side of the valley by GRINDELWALD

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Pleasant Conditions for Labor Provided in Chocolate Plant

Domestic Economy Classes, Library Service, Entertainment and Liberal Holiday Scheme Organized for Workers by Manufacturers of Cocoa

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERNE—One would judge that the workers in the Swiss chocolate factory at Tobler must deem themselves fortunate people, for this firm, like their Quaker counterparts in Britain, work in great harmony with their employers and enjoy many benefits which have been introduced on their behalf.

In addition to insurance benefits there is a dining room where any meal can be had at a very low price thanks to a grant in aid. Here, too, women workers can find employment and gain a knowledge of house-keeping. Classes in needlework and mending are given from time to time to help the younger women to fit themselves to look after their own houses. A library is furnished with books in the German, French and Italian languages and in addition there are available books from the town library. A savings bank accepts sums as low as one franc and pays 6 per cent interest. There is an orchestra formed from the clerks and workers. At Christmas time there is a huge Tobler family party, in which some 600 children participate.

A holiday scheme is in operation whereby after two years each worker gets a week on full pay, rising to two weeks after five years and three weeks after 12 years. In 1926 out of a total staff of 581 there were 524 "A home away from home"

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THROUGH CARRIAGES DINING AND SLEEPING CARS



THE PLAYHOUSE OF THE AIR

Coast-to-Coast Cabinet Talks

THAT a new era in governmental information for the people has begun is made apparent in the announcement by the two major broadcasting chains that they will each give a series of talks by the various Cabinet members of President Hoover's group of advisers. Thus the promise of greater things by radio, first apparent when the recent political campaigns culminated with Mr. Hoover's election, are seen to be bearing their expected fruit.

The Cabinet series is an outgrowth of the very profitable (for the listening public) competition between the NBC and the Columbia System, Columbia inaugurated the direct "word from Washington" idea with its Saturday night senatorial debates, which were shortly followed by similar radio-casting from Washington by the NBC. Since the Cabinet could not confine itself to any one system, and should reach "all of the people," then the utmost service from both networks would have to be required. Thus both chains will carry these talks.

The NBC schedule calls for a talk March 23 by Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, will be the guest April 19. All these talks will be radio-cast on coast-to-coast chains at 10:30 p. m., eastern time, or 7:30 p. m., Pacific time.

Columbia puts on its first Cabinet member program March 30 with Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, as the speaker, James W. Good, Secretary of War, will discuss government problems April 6. It is interesting that this talk by the Secretary of War should be on the night of the twelfth anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the World War.

Sharing this program with Mr. Good will be William D. Mitchell, the Attorney-General. His address, coming as it does with the inauguration of a new law enforcement policy, will be of particular interest. This combination of the chief government lawyer and the Secretary of War, suggesting the use of law instead of war, as exemplified in the World

Sunshine From Chicago

A STORY comes to hand of a Chicago newspaper while searching for a story, accidentally made a discovery that made good copy and a good musical program for fans of WBEM.

A group of old musicians, former members of European symphonies and the concert stage, now eking out an existence by teaching, assembled weekly in an old garret and played the tunes of the old masters they love so well. Accidentally discovering them, the reporter attempted to persuade their leader that they were wasting great music that the world would like to hear.

The efforts were successful and now, under the name of the "Garret Players," from their former meeting place, these fine old musicians play over the WBEM Air Theater every Sunday evening for the edification of the listeners, and, we sincerely hope, to the advantage of their pocketbooks.

Court, is an interesting coincidence. Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown will be the speaker of the Cabinet radio-cast by Columbia on May 4. Secretary Wilbur of the Interior Department will discuss his affairs April 20. This is another double program, as Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, will also talk on this program with Mr. Wilbur.

April 27 will find Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, one of two Cabinet speakers of the evening. He will be followed by the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Davis. These Columbia features will also be coast-to-coast programs, going on the air at 10 p. m., eastern time, or 7 p. m., Pacific time.

Standard Symphony Does First Complete Symphony

TSCHAIKOVSKY'S great "Symphonie Pathétique," his last symphonic work, will be played in full during the Standard Symphony Hour through the NBC from 7:30 to 8:30, Pacific time, Thursday evening, March 28. This will be the first time that a complete symphony has been presented in a program from the NBC studios on the Pacific coast. Max Dellin will conduct the Standard Symphony Orchestra in the Russian composer's masterpiece.

"It is indescribably beautiful," Tchaikovsky himself wrote of this symphony. "I love it as I have never loved any of my musical offerings before."

The first movement, Adagio and Allegro Non Troppo, was completed in less than four days. The somber opening leads to a scene of violence and strife, yet in contrast there is also a melody of great tenderness, a song of consolation which makes all the more vivid the tonal picture of storm and fiery protest which forms the principal part of the movement.

In the second movement, marked Allegro Con Grazia, the cellos begin with a dance-like melody of inimitable grace in a strange rhythm of five beats to the bar.

Most stirring of the four movements is the third, the "March-Scherzo" or Allegro, Molto Vivace. This is an overwhelmingly energetic, delicious section of the symphony and one which is the continual cause of admiration.

Concluding the "Symphonie Pathétique" is the Adagio Lamentoso, a prodigious musical expression of despair, tragic in its intensity.

This Standard Symphony Hour will be distributed through KHQ, KOMO, KGW, KGO and KFI.

Through the Looking Glass

Stepping through a vocal and instrumental looking glass next Thursday evening, March 28, the Selberling Singers will do a program that is musically upside down and should tickle the fancy of even the Red Queen of listeners.

The illusion of the thing—although it is not by any means a new trick for the Selberling Hour—is that most

The Listener Speaks

ONE of the most far-reaching activities of radio-casters in the world today is the bringing of whole nations into immediate contact with the men at the head of their governments, and not the least beneficial aspect of this work is that the programs are in many instances easily heard by listeners in neighboring countries, so that an international understanding is made possible. By sowing these seeds of popular understanding the fears which are the outgrowth of ignorance and which result in discordant national and international conditions are destroyed.

The "Half Hours With the Senate," which are radio-cast by National Broadcasting Company stations from coast-to-coast each Friday at 10:30 p. m., eastern time, are notable examples of this type of radio-cast and the brief by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, last Friday was a fine example of the way in which this material can best be offered.

In a few words, Mr. Davis outlined the many varied activities of his department of the Government, and did it in a way which was really informative, while being at the same time distinctly entertaining, especially when he emphasized, by stories of actual happenings, the fact that immigration and naturalization authorities are really animated by human feelings, in spite of the cold inflexibilities of the law.

The second speaker, Senator William H. King, of Utah, was chiefly concerned with the speaking of the people in a democratic state and with the prevention of the evils of over-centralization. In view of the example of advantageously centralized interest presented by the coast-to-coast network of radio stations through which he was speaking, his remarks were doubly significant.

With the establishment of radio-casts of this kind the era of news distorted by the local mediums through which it was previously allowed exclusively presented, seems ended. Anyone who wishes to take an intelligent interest in the affairs of the Federal Government, without extensive reading or other labor on his part, will certainly do well to tune in on the "Half Hour With the Senate," each Friday night. It is in some ways like returning to the city state forums of ancient Greece.

Immediately preceding the Senate program, through the coast-to-coast western stations of the same network, one of the most refreshing musical offerings on the air now is scheduled. This concert by the Salon Singers, directed by George Ellsworth, was a rich feast for attentive ears and receptive minds last Friday. The chorus of mixed voices together with the string ensemble began with a fascinating arrangement of Russian folk melodies which were woven into a beautiful texture of harmonies and rhythms. A quite theatrical version of Deems Taylor's "Light of the Sunset Glow," was then provided by the strings, followed by Edward Tschernacher, whose real name is Edward Lockton, the writer of lyrics for many ballads by Herman Lohr and others, was the author of "The Garden of Your Heart," with which the singers closed the program.

For some reason there seems to be something about these programs which is suggestive of the golden age of Greece, with its great festivals in mountainside theaters.

CITY MANAGER PLAN URGED FOR CHICAGO

CHICAGO—Consideration of the merits of the city manager form of government was urged upon Illinois civic and business associations in resolutions adopted by the Illinois Manufacturers' Cost Association. At present no Illinois city above 5000 is permitted this form of government.

The law must be changed to allow Chicago to vote on city managership. Three hundred members of the association were present, mostly Chicagoans.

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Standard Lines Reasonably Priced THIRD AVENUE IN THE HEART OF BIRMINGHAM

ANTI-ALCOHOLIC ATTACK WAGED BY RUMANIANS

Laboring Classes Are in the Van Supported by the Government

BUCHAREST, Rumania.—A very active anti-alcoholic campaign is being carried out in Rumania, particularly among the laboring classes. The National Peasant Government, presided over by Julius Maniu, has left its aid to the furtherance of the campaign. In the Valea Juliu, the mining district of Rumania, the Minister of Labor, Ion Radacanu, ordered the closing of some 94 secret liquor shops, and has decreased the number of licenses issued, as well as forbidden the delivery of new licenses for the sale of liquor in that district. The same attitude is being adopted by the Government throughout the countryside and in the industrial centers.

The Bucharest press recently aroused public and official opinion by its exposure of the sale of methyl-alcoholic beverages, citing fatal cases which occurred from drinking liquor wines or spirits mixed with methyl alcohol, in such a manner that a new law is about to be promulgated by Parliament establishing the strictest control on the production of all spirits and wines.

Statistics in the press estimate that there are 53,000 licensed liquor shops in Rumania—about one liquor shop for every 340 inhabitants; that 60 per cent of the crimes committed in the countryside are due to drunkenness.

Amount Spent on Drink These statistics further estimate that about \$95,000,000 is spent annually by the inhabitants of Rumania on liquor—slightly over \$5 per capita of the entire population.

These statistics further estimate that about \$95,000,000 is spent annually by the inhabitants of Rumania on liquor—slightly over \$5 per capita of the entire population.

Jugoslav Social Welfare Ministry Lends Money for Workers' Shelters

BELGRADE.—Two new shelters for workers have just been completed in Belgrade, one for men and one for women. They have been put up by the municipality with money loaned from the Ministry of Social Welfare, from the "fund for buildings for workers." They have cost nearly 10,000,000 dinars, which is not far from \$200,000.

The one for men has four stories and will shelter 250 persons. It contains a library and reading room, a large kitchen, a dining room and a hall which will serve as a labor exchange. Transient and out-of-town workers and the unemployed will be given preference and will be kept for a short time without charge or very cheaply.

The purpose of the institution is to give workers a chance of making good. Special attention will be given to hygiene and the men received in the building will be required to bathe and give their clothes to be washed.

The shelter for women is a little smaller. It contains a rest and reading room, a labor exchange, a large room where women's handwork can be exhibited and sold, and a nursery for the children of working mothers, as well as many sleeping rooms and a kitchen and dining room. Other buildings for the children of working mothers are to be put up in other parts of the city.

Hill Grocery Co. BIRMINGHAM A Store Near You

Modern Fashions for Modern Women

Burger-Phillips Co. 33 Years of Faithful Service BIRMINGHAM

This store boasts the beauty and character of its

EASTER FASHION DISPLAYS and invites its friends to enjoy a viewing of this panorama of the mode.

LOVEMAN, JOSEPH and LOEB BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Odum Bowers White Birmingham's Style Store for Men and Women

Standard Lines Reasonably Priced THIRD AVENUE IN THE HEART OF BIRMINGHAM

Easter Accessories at High's

J. M. HIGH CO. ATLANTA

To Our Readers Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

State Council to Consolidate Greek Régime

New Organization Has Powers Superior to the Highest Court in Country

ATHENS.—A State Council composed of 15 members has just been established in conformity with the new constitution. Along with the Senate, which will come into existence this month, the State Council is called upon to form a most powerful and useful institution in consolidation of the new régime and dispensing a better administration throughout the country.

The State Council is not only an adequate check on the state functionaries, but a guidance, and assurance against administrative and judicial excesses. No state institution in Greece now enjoys so much popularity as this particular one.

The institution is, however, not a novelty for Greece. It first came into existence under the Bavarian Regency in 1835, to be suppressed later on in 1844 by the new constitution imposed upon King Otto by a military revolution. It, however, reappeared in the Constitution of 1864, but before it could be put into practice, it was again abolished, owing to powerful opposition exercised in and out of the Chamber of Deputies.

It was the Republican Constitution of 1927 which succeeded in giving a definite form to the old project. The State Council has been made a supreme administrative tribunal, superior to the Supreme Court.

The State Council is also granted the right to be represented on the Supreme Court. This fact has called forth the criticism and displeasure of judicial high authorities who consider the measure humiliating to them.

FOREIGN LABOR INFLUX SURVEYED BY BELGIUM BRUSSELS.—The Belgian Chamber of Deputies is considering the continual inflow of immigrants into Belgium. There are actually 35,000 foreign workers in the country, and of these only 4,000 are insured against unemployment, 2,000 being diamond cutters at Antwerp.

In the coal pits 10 per cent of the miners are foreigners, who seem to be segregated in certain districts. At Marchienne au Pont of the 23,000 inhabitants 2,300 are employed aliens. At Genck in the Campine 4,000 of the 13,000 inhabitants are foreigners.

WOMEN PUBLISH MAGAZINE SOFIA.—Bulgarian women have recently strengthened their forces by beginning the publication of a monthly magazine, called Woman, the purpose of which is to popularize the cause of woman suffrage. There are several first-class women's publications in Bulgaria, but this is the first one to work practically and specifically for woman suffrage.

BRITISH MINERS OPEN 78 PITS SINCE JAN. 1 LONDON.—Seventy-eight coal pits, employing 11,138 wage earners, have been reopened in Britain since January 1. This striking information is contained in an answer given in the House of Commons by Commander King, Secretary for Mines.

A detailed statement accompanying the answer shows that two of the pits, employing 871 wage earners, are in South Wales and Monmouth, and eight, employing 3,114 wage earners, in Lanarkshire. Most of the reopened pits are small ones, no fewer than 10,078 of the wage earners being employed at 19 pits.

there is no substitute for style

Crowns Frocks Coats Accessories

LEON FROHSIN 225 Peachtree Street, ATLANTA

New Styles! New Values! New Prints! New Colors! Pre-Easter Sale of Girls' Dresses, \$2.95 All Tubfast—With Bloomers Sizes 7 to 14 yrs. Sizes 2 to 6 yrs.

Broadcloths, English Prints and Piques in solids, stripes, polka dots, checks and all-over floral designs—made up in styles which are replicas of the most expensive children's frocks to be had.

The Best Buy of the Spring! Little Sister and Brother Shop Second Floor

Chamberlin Johnson DuBose & Co. 116-126 Whitehall, S. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA

A Southern Institution

M. Rich Bros. and Company Broad, Alabama and Forsyth Streets, ATLANTA

Easter Accessories at High's

J. M. HIGH CO. ATLANTA

To Our Readers Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

It's no longer merely a "new Easter bonnet" . . . In these alluring days of complete ensembles the "bonnet" is but one item in the costume and must share its honors with all the rest. . . . All of these—shoes, hose, handbags, sparkling jewelry, winsome scarves, deftly colored gloves—as well as the hats and dresses and coats—all of them in a fascinating and harmonious assortment are on sale, now, at High's.

It's the second year that makes the big hit

PAYMENT PLAN 83¢ a week for a 29x40 GENERAL BALLOON and you own the Best

GENERAL'S DUAL TREAD PROPER SIZE LINE For safety and mileage economy in this hard driving era, more than ever you need the kind of tire only GENERAL makes.

The JUMBO for Buick, Dodge, Chevrolet, Pontiac, Star, Whippet, Essex

The BIG SIX for Buick, Nash, Reo, Hudson, Studebaker, Hupmobile, Graham-Paige, Chrysler, Packard Six, La Salle—and more

The SEVEN for Cadillac, Packard, Lincoln, Rolls-Royce, Pierce-Arrow—others

30x3 1/2 58¢ a week
30x4.50 89¢ a week
30x5.00 \$1.17 a week
30x6.00 1.62 a week

All other sizes in proportion.

Join our hundreds of customers who are taking advantage of the famous money-saving G-T-A-C Payment Plan to equip with Generals when prices are low and when the benefit of General's extra-mileage quality is needed most—for summer driving.

The only plan of its kind—factory financed—the most convenient and economical weekly payments—and a tire that's good for many seasons after the payments are through.

PAYMENT TERMS ARRANGED TO SUIT ALL

Columbia Tire Co. 3rd St. at 9th Ave., N. W. MIAMI, FLA. Open All Night Phone 8447

Exclusive Distributor THE GENERAL TIRE It's the second year that makes the big hit

83¢ a week for a 29x40 GENERAL BALLOON and you own the Best

GENERAL'S DUAL TREAD PROPER SIZE LINE For safety and mileage economy in this hard driving era, more than ever you need the kind of tire only GENERAL makes.

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NEW ACTIVITY PREDICTED FOR CHAIN STORES

Wide Development in System Believed to Be on Way in Next Few Months

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A big development of the chain store industry is envisaged for 1929 by Robert W. Lyons, executive secretary of the National Chain Store Association in an article in the first number of Chain Store Progress, official organ of his association. After reviewing briefly the unprecedented development of the chain store system of retail merchandising, Mr. Lyons says that a long list of important plans have been made "which still have to make their vast cumulative effect felt."

Mr. Lyons holds that the progress of the chain store movement is more than a mere normal reflection of the average progress of general trade. He regards this gain as "conclusive testimony to the soundness of the bases upon which the chain store organizations are based and to the growing recognition which is being accorded to their value as a factor of major importance in the scheme of retail distribution."

"The chain store system has, in fact," he says, "definitely arrived. It has attained a new status—national and, indeed, international in scope."

"We are entering a period when the whole question of distribution is attracting more and more the attention not only of the retailer, the wholesaler and the manufacturer, but also of the economist, the politician, the press and the general public."

Mr. Lyons answers the Federal Trade Commission as to whether the chain store systems violate the anti-trust laws says:

"There can be no question of a monopoly in retailing whether for the chain stores or for any of the other agencies of retail distribution," he declares. "Department stores, mail order houses, manufacturers having their own retail outlets, house-to-house salesmen, and most numerous of all, independent storekeepers, are all too firmly entrenched and peculiarly adapted to the particular functions they perform to make anything even remotely approaching a monopoly possible. Indeed, the notion of a monopoly in retailing is fantastic."

America Becomes Geology Textbook

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLACKSBURG, Va.—Students who take the geology course which Virginia Polytechnic Institute is offering as part of the regular summer quarter will have nature for a textbook over a route of more than 800 miles in 21 states, and Canada and Mexico.

The transcontinental route has been selected by Dr. J. J. Holden, head of the V. P. I. Department of Geology. The trip will be made in automobiles equipped with all conveniences for camping.

On June 22 the party will leave Blacksburg, Va., thence through West Virginia, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota, across Lake Agassiz in "sea-going" motors, and thence across the famous Bad Lands of the Dakotas. Lengthy stops in Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks have been planned.

BUFFALO ORGANIZES FLYING BOAT ROUTE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The first combination steamship and flying boat service in the country has just been organized in Buffalo by Detroit and local interests. The new organization will be called the Stout Detroit and Cleveland Air Line. The Detroit, Sponsors of the company, which proposes to operate a flying boat service on the Great Lakes for passenger, express and freight service, are the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company, Inc., of Detroit; the Stout Air Service, Inc., also of Detroit; and O'Brien, Potter & Stafford, Buffalo investment bankers.

MONTEVIDEO-NEW YORK FLIERS REACH CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile (U. P.)—Lieut. Col. Cesario, pilot of Uruguay landed at El Bosque Flying Field here March 21, after a nonstop flight from Buenos Aires.

With two companions, Maj. Rogel Otero and mechanic Dagoberto Moll, Colonel Cesario made the second leg of their projected 15-stage flight from Montevideo to New York. They are flying an "Arme" plane, powered with a 450-horsepower Lorraine motor.

ILLINOIS JOINS RANKS OF "GAS" TAX STATES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Illinois, one of the few remaining states without a gasoline

The individual NEEDS
The Home
The Church
The Lodge
In Every Star, Binding and Price
Massachusetts Bible Society
41 Bromfield St., Boston

BOSTON
BETTER
GRADE
HATS
at popular price
\$2 to \$5
COLEMAN'S
175 TREMONT ST. AT AVARY

tax, is now scheduled to pay 3 cents a gallon starting Aug. 1. The Legislature finally voted the tax despite opposition from Chicago.

Revenue is expected from this source at the rate of \$21,000,000 a year. Two-thirds goes to the State for the completion of the hard road system, the other third to the counties. The Chicago protest was based on the claim that this city would pay a great deal more than it would receive in benefits.

Hoover Orders Origins Quotas in Force July 1

(Continued from Page 1)

for Congress to act before July 1." He pointed out that the House had three times expressed its willingness to postpone the act.

Issued Without Approval
In announcing his proclamation, Mr. Hoover candidly declared that he was issuing it without approval.

"The Attorney-General has advised me that in failure of Congress to suspend action, it is now mandatory upon me under the Immigration Act to issue the proclamation establishing National Origins as the basis of immigration quotas," he explained.

"The proclamation must be issued prior to April 1, and will be issued at once. It will go into effect on July 1 unless action is taken by Congress in the meantime. While I am strongly in favor of restricted and selected immigration I have opposed the national origins basis. I, therefore, naturally dislike the duty of issuing the proclamation and installing the new basis, but the President of the United States must be the first to obey the law."

The national origins basis of immigration quotas was written into the 1924 Immigration restriction act, but twice postponed by Congress, following a message from President Coolidge that the commission appointed to determine the national origins question had informed him that "in our opinion the statistical and historical information available raises grave doubts as to the value of these computations as a basis for the purposes intended."

We therefore cannot assume responsibility for such conclusions under these circumstances," Mr. Hoover, as Secretary of Commerce, was a member of the commission.

Immigration Quotas Fixed

The Immigration quotas to become effective July 1 under the law proclaimed by President Hoover, follow:

| Country or Area | Quota |
|---|--------|
| Afghanistan | 100 |
| Albania | 100 |
| Arabian Peninsula | 100 |
| Armenia | 100 |
| Australia (including Tasmania) | 100 |
| Bahamas | 100 |
| Bangladesh | 100 |
| Bhutan | 100 |
| Bulgaria | 100 |
| Cameroon (French mandate) | 100 |
| Czechoslovakia | 2,874 |
| Dominican Republic | 100 |
| Egypt | 100 |
| Ethiopia (Abyssinia) | 100 |
| Finland | 100 |
| France | 25,927 |
| Germany | 65,797 |
| Great Britain and North Ireland | 100 |
| Hungary | 100 |
| India | 17,853 |
| Iraq (Mesopotamia) | 100 |
| Irish Free State | 100 |
| Italy | 2,874 |
| Japan | 100 |
| Jugoslavia | 100 |
| Latvia | 100 |
| Lithuania | 100 |
| Luxembourg | 100 |
| Monaco | 100 |
| Morocco (French and Spanish zones and Tangier) | 100 |
| Muscat (Oman) | 100 |
| Nauru (British mandate) | 100 |
| Nepal | 100 |
| Netherlands | 3,123 |
| New Zealand | 100 |
| Norway | 100 |
| New Guinea, territory of (including appertaining islands) | 100 |
| Poland | 100 |
| Portugal | 100 |
| Ruanda and Urundi (Belgian mandate) | 100 |
| Rumania | 100 |
| Russia, European and Asiatic | 2,784 |
| Siam, Western (mandate of New Zealand) | 100 |
| Siam | 100 |
| South Africa, Union of | 100 |
| Southwest Africa (mandate of the Union of South Africa) | 100 |
| Spain | 352 |
| Sweden | 100 |
| Switzerland | 100 |
| Syria and Lebanon (French mandate) | 100 |
| Tanganyika (British mandate) | 100 |
| Togoland (British mandate) | 100 |
| Togoland (French mandate) | 100 |
| Turkey | 226 |
| Yap and other Pacific Islands under Japanese mandate | 100 |

Simplicity Dignifies Church's Architecture



First Church of Christ, Scientist, Coronado, Calif.

Reprinted from Coronado Journal

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EDIFICE OPENED

Entrance Court Distinguishes Architect's Design

CORONADO, Calif.—The opening of the new edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, at C Avenue and Eighth Street, here, was reported at length by the Coronado Journal. Excerpts from the report follow:

"The church building does not follow any accepted style of architecture either in plan or design. The principal desire was to make the entrance court and general planting the main feature of interest, so all architectural ornamentation was eliminated."

"The Sunday School room is placed opposite the rostrum and back of the auditorium and connected by a large opening so the capacity of the Sunday School can be added to the auditorium."

"All the windows are of a very simple design and the glass is a soft pale gold tint, except the top of the center east window, which is a splendid example of an artist's use of art glass. The building is of frame and cement plaster. The floors of the entire building are of red-brown magnesite."

"The grounds occupied by the church have been much beautified by a rare assortment of plants, flowers, vines, trees and shrubbery."

"The exterior walls of the building are of a specially blended tint of dark cream color, with just a suggestion of pink."

"The cost of this splendid addition to Coronado's ecclesiastical architecture, including the site, is approximately \$35,000."

"The building was designed by Irving J. Gill, San Diego architect, who also designed First Church of Christ, Scientist, in that city. The contractor and builder was William B. Melhorn of San Diego."

Chicago's Front Yard to Have Landing Port

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Hydroplanes and amphibians are to be provided with landing facilities in Chicago's front yard, the Lake Shore in Grant Park, a short walk from the central business district, it is announced by the South Park Commissioners.

George T. Donoghue, superintendent, stated that in compliance with requests of the Chicago Aero Commission and several important air transport companies, the commissioners have been authorized to spend \$5000 for the port.

IMPEACHMENT VOTED BY OKLAHOMA HOUSE

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (P)—A charge of impeachment was voted against Charles W. Mason, Chief Justice of the Oklahoma Supreme

Brodie
MAKER OF
Men's Clothes
Now Showing New Importations
for Spring and Summer
JOURNAL BUILDING
262 Washington St., Corner Water
BOSTON



Italian Pottery

This lovely lamp of Italian Pottery is very decorative. The soft colors in the base are carried out in the 12" shade of parchment. Complete, it is only \$9.00.

Edwin S. Parker Company
LIGHTING FIXTURES
95 St. James Avenue Boston

Keep Control of Power Is Cry in Maine

(Continued from Page 1)

Hampshire whereby each should retain control in its borders.

What is apprehended is that if exportation is once established, Maine consumers will pay the cost of enabling Insull companies to reap a profit from the Boston market and their own, too. This might result, Mr. Brewster points out, if the companies should tend to maintain as high rates as possible in their home territory, where they have a monopoly, and to dump the surplus abroad at any figure competition will permit.

Although utility men protest that it would always be to their interest to sell as much of their power at home as possible, the misgivings on the rate question are heightened by discussions of the structure of holding companies for the operating companies to whom Maine consumers pay their bills.

Tier of Holding Companies

The principal operating companies of the Insull chain are the Central Maine Power Company, itself a consolidation of many local units, and the Cumberland County Power & Light Company. The common stock of these and several other companies, some in New Hampshire and Vermont, is held by the New England Public Service Company, which is owned in turn by the National Electric Power Company, which is owned

by the Middle West Utilities Company, the parent corporation of which Samuel Insull is chairman.

In such a tier of holding companies, with another subordinate to be added for purposes of exportation, those concerned about the public interest believe there would be opportunities for concealment of profits, and endless difficulties for the Maine Public Utilities Commission in attempting to determine an allocation of costs between the Maine consumer and the outside consumer.

In addition to the question of the effect on rates of the Insull pyramid of holding companies, there is discussion of the influence and methods of power company interests in state politics and the molding of public opinion. To this group was attributed the attack last year upon the Maine direct primary law.

Charges Pressure on Press
Ernest Gruening, editor of the Portland Evening News, charges that the power group or their associates in Portland have virtually attempted to throttle the press by an advertisers' boycott, due to the News' editorial position questioning the advisability of export.

Two older papers in Portland, where the News entered the field less than two years ago, are owned by Guy P. Gannett, who, as president, sold the Central Maine Power Company to the Insull corporation and is a director of the Portland bank of which Mr. Wyman is president. Dr. Gruening charges that notes of one merchant were called when he refused to cut off the News from his advertising appropriation. Bank officials deny that advertising was involved in the calling of any loans, and merchants who have allowed themselves to be quoted in the News have been influenced to withhold support from the new publication.

No libel suits, however, have been filed against the accusing editor, and he continues to solicit reader support on the ground that the power issue and power companies merit full and open discussion.

Papers Favor Export
Most newspapers of the state editorially favor power export. Owners of some of them are stockholders in electric companies. Mr. Moran charges a "conspiracy of silence" on the part of these papers against the reporting of public discussions on the adverse side of the issue.

If either the Carlton bill or a bill by Senator Raymond S. Oakes to test the issue simply upon repeal or retention of the Fernald law is passed by the Legislature there will be plenty of discussion of waterpower between now and next fall, for either bill carries a referendum provision. This referendum clause is the sole point insisted upon by William T. Gardiner, Governor of Maine, in the power issue thus far. When elected, Governor Gardiner was looked to as a champion of export, largely because his rival attacked that position, but so far he has made no recommendation to the Legislature.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHES FLYING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Because of popular demand the San Diego city school system has introduced a course in ground flying, presenting the theory of flying, in its night high school curriculum. A companion course in meteorology also is being given.

Buy a Squeez-Ezy
SANITARY
MOP
TODAY!
Complete
Mop
\$1.50
Saves hands, labor, time.
So easily handled a child
can wring it really dry.
Outwears other mops 2 to 1.
Renewable, removable mop heads, 75c.
Screws on and unscrews like electric
light bulb. Approved by Good House-
keeping Magazine. At all Good Dealers
or order direct—\$1.50 prepaid.
SQUEEZ-EZY MOP CO., INC.
New Orleans, La.
DEALERS! JOBBERS! INQUIRE

WILLIAM K. MACKAY CO., INC.
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS
7 Bosworth Street, BOSTON

Liquidation Sale at Auction 500 Oriental Rugs and Carpets

Collection of Oriental Importer
Must be sold to take care of immediate obligations
All the sizes and weaves, including 150 Semi-Antique Rugs, 100 Carpets
in all grades, including large sizes, an exceptional opportunity to
procure fine rugs at auction prices.

SALES MONDAY to SATURDAY INCLUSIVE
March 25 to 30

On continuous exhibition with Catalog from
Monday, March 25

1883 1929

SPRING COATS
for
MEN
Spring weather makes special demands on a coat. The
requirement for this season of the year is warmth with-
out weight.

A BURBERRY
combines these qualities to the greatest degree and
also gives that touch of smartness characteristic of the
high-grade garment.

Collins & Fairbanks Co.
383 Washington Street
16 Bromfield Street
BOSTON

Wired Radio Planning Network Over Nation's Lighting Sockets

Choice of Three Programs Devoid of Advertising to Be Offered Subscribers—Motion Pictures and Television Included in Project Explained to Radio Board

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Choice of three first-class radio programs, running from 7 a. m. until midnight daily, devoid of any advertising appeal, received on a first-class set with no other cost than a monthly rental of from \$2 to \$5 and directed into homes over existing electric light lines is the plan of Wired Radio, Inc., just submitted to the Federal Radio Commission by C. W. Hough, president.

This concern, a subsidiary of the North American Power & Light Company which serves 1,300,000 homes with current, will inaugurate this service in Cleveland in May, ultimately spreading it to all parts of the country. It is reported that \$10,000,000 is available in capital and that a loss of \$1,700,000 is expected the first year to start the system.

"All the engineering work has now been done," Mr. Hough told the commission and he explained that ramifications of the program had caused

his company to acquire 900 licenses for patents, and patent rights, and several music publishing firms. Tests so far conducted in Cleveland and Washington have been "remarkably successful," and difficulties encountered when trials were made in Staten Island have now been eliminated, he said. The system is based on the original patents of Maj. Gen. George O. Squer.

"Wired radio brings into your lamp socket through high frequencies—not as you know them in short waves, but in the neighborhood of 60,000 cycles, three channels," Mr. Hough stated, in answer to a question. "They come into your receiving set by means of fixed filter, offering any one of three programs."

A device will be rented for from \$1 to \$2 a month by which owners can play wired programs into ordinary sets. Those subscribers who rent the more expensive sets for \$5 monthly, will be able to time in on the air, as well as on the wire, he explained.

Mr. Hough appeared before the commission to ask for three short waves to link up cities where land connections by wire are not available for the wired programs. The short waves would also carry the programs in emergencies when land lines failed.

"We have developed a plan of international radio broadcasting in which we propose to include motion pictures and television as the art progresses," said Mr. Hough, "and we have covered this foreign situation by patents, so that we may distribute them abroad. This can only be done today by the use of short waves." He added that the plan of the company was to "multiply these waves and put the three programs on each one; so that we can make triple use of a wave as compared to the present method."

Foreign Diplomats Join With Official Washington in Notable Ceremony

Memorial Honors Stone's Services to World's Press

WASHINGTON (P)—Washington Cathedral on March 23 of a memorial service in honor of Melville E. Stone, the journalist, President Hoover, Vice-President Curtis and other high officials of the Government and representatives of a score of foreign nations attended the ceremony.

In further recognition of his position among Americans of civil life, the ceremony was placed in charge of the Episcopal Church's highest dignitaries here, the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, bishop of Washington, and the Very Rev. G. C. F. Bratenahl, dean of Washington.

Others high in the official life of the capital who attended were Chief Justice Taft, Associate Justices Butler and Stone, Secretaries Kellogg, Mellon, Wilbur and Davis, Attorney-General Mitchell and Postmaster-General Brown, and the ambassadors and ministers of Japan, Panama, Bolivia, Uruguay, Bulgaria, Hungary, Finland, China, Greece, Lithuania, and the Dominican Republic.

The list of representatives of the Associated Press, which Mr. Stone helped to found and served for many years as general manager, included the names of its president, Frank E. Noyes of the Washington Evening Star; its general manager, Kent Cooper, and several members of the board of directors, Benjamin H. Anthony of the New Bedford Standard, Stuart H. Perry of the Adrian Telegram and Robert McLean of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

WARRINGTON TO QUIT

WASHINGTON (P)—Secretary Wilbur says that Gov. Farrington of Hawaii will retire from office on June 1 when his term expires. He has told the secretary that he does not wish to continue in office but will return to the management of his business enterprises in Hawaii.

IBAKU
the smartest straw of
this Spring for the
smartest Misses,
priced
15.00
scores of charming models

large and small head sizes
snug little bi-cornes and Agnes bonnets
flattering broad brimmed hats
Bakus fashionably untrimmed
Bakus trimmed with ribbon or velvet

Black
Natural
Blue
Beige
Green

You'll never be sorry you bought one of these clever little Bakus. It has fashion written all over it! With your Easter ensemble, or with your light, fluffy frocks later on, these hats will be charming.

Misses' Millinery Section
Third Floor, Main Store

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

*The production goes from 1
opening there at the Forrest*

Eves. 50c to \$3. Sat. Mat. 50c to \$2.50.

Table d'Hôte Dinner 75c and 85c
Sunday Dinner \$1.00 and \$1.25
Special Sunday Lunch 75c
Also a la Carte

which is in its second season of economic opera in the vernacular. Certainly there is much to be said for their theory that intimate opera of this kind has been considered one of the most original productions of fantastic romanticism. It is not therefore to be wondered at that a new experiment

When you buy an upright Grand
Player or Reproducing Piano—
insist on the Wessell, Nickel and
Gross Piano Action.

A black and white photograph of a steam locomotive crossing a bridge over a river. The bridge has a sign that reads "KENDAL GREEN, MASSACHUSETTS". The locomotive is emitting a large plume of smoke. The river is visible in the foreground, and the background shows a hilly landscape.

original productions of fantastic romanticism. It is not therefore to be wondered at that a new experiment

KENDAL GREEN, MASSACHUSETTS

"Blossom on the Plum"

(England's Calendar)

FEBRUARY, the Fair Maid, mustered thorn and almond as the vanguards of her host. While her skirts still lay across the fields, while her hands still tended the early lambs and her tresses disturbed the hazel catkins, the advance forces of March were upon her rear. Sweet Maid! She gathered up her snowdrops and her crocuses, set her thrushes upon her quickened boughs, and fled—so swiftly, so suddenly, that she lost two days in her flight. As the cyclone wheel she recovers one at intervals, but the other is never overtaken. Picture that sweet lost February day, now straggling behind and turning up a little snowy face to the ideas of March, now running ahead and stirring blackbirds and robins in the very heart of January. The English year is the sweeter for that little lost day. In any month the small secret feet may be upon us.

First among the heralds of March are the trees. High up under the rain-washed blue the new banners are spread. In prodigious sweetness the massed white blossoms open, until the last thin black line of branch and twig has disappeared under the encroaching floods of bloom. In every orchard and cottage garden the plum has put on its beauty. Ten thousand small flower faces greet the morning. Under their creamy loveliness the flowering currant hangs out long tassels flushed from pink to red, scented and pungent and glowing. Japonica stains every wall with rose, about each low door the clematis hangs long silken buds.

Song is in the woodland. The ash roots are set about with violets; into every somber pine the good west wind coaxes the new green. The cherry is in leaf. Ah! the flower-snow yet to come, the promise of league upon white league under the young spring sun—the covenant of fruit, ripe and sweet and scented under the autumn sky—the far cry of birds, low and honied and shaken with joy under the laden trees! The cherry is in leaf!

Out on the hillside and high up on the windy common the gorse has blazed into sudden gold. Where the noonday sun grows hot, where the wild sleeps for a little moment, the honeysuckle scent breathes from but, tawny blossoms that gild every spiny bush. Gold is the sunlight upon short gold turf, golden the far sky above it all. Somewhere in that illimitable space the skylark climbs his secret road, spilling music as he goes. Droy by golden drop the sweet song falls—then a long cascade of liquid notes.

Gold is my heart, and the world golden.

In the lanes, under hedges rained over with tiny crumpled green leaves, pale primroses shine like delicate stars. Not for them the flaunting gold of gorse and broom. There is a moonlight in their petals, with drawn. Where the lane drops to wide meadows the daffodils dance, a way

of gold to the water's edge. This way and that they turn their vagrant heads. Brave little adventurers are they, dancing to every tune—flinging out more and more golden flanks, bringing up unnumbered reserves still sheathed in cool green armor.

Sweet March all delicate in green! Bluff March all brave in gold!

Shy March heralded by cherry leaf and "blossom on the plum!" Deep in the woodland she has followed the steps of the Fair Maid. Her ground wings sweep aside last year's bracken and tangling fern frond. New slim green lances lean up toward the sun; above them the quickened trees lean down, whispering, all whispering—hope and joy are known in the greenwood.

What sweet music is flung to the air! March, boisterous sister of the Fair Maid, runs the land with a hundred wings fanning her face. The wild swans that planned so gently down through the mist and the rain and the gathering darkness of November to the surface of their familiar pool, have long spread their great wings to the kindlier air. From a high branch the storm-thrush whistles the redbreast down. From the low rail below the willows the kingfisher flies his stream, a blue flash in sunshine and shadow, jeweled and painted, as all the largesse of a summer's day were crowded on to one small bird. Now the bat flutters in the twilight, wheels and tumbles and cries, thin elfin cries on the edge of day. One by one the stars step out on reticent feet.

The little owl calls the sun to his western glory, cries up the young moon across the eastern hills. The green woodpecker has fallen silent now. The long challenge has ceased until the morrow. Now the bat flutters in the twilight, wheels and tumbles and cries, thin elfin cries on the edge of day. One by one the stars step out on reticent feet.

Out in paddock and garden the lamps of brooders shine through the deepening shadows like the glow-worms of a later spring. Close to the wire guards small warm clusters of pale gold chickens huddle and press. Under comforting feathers in coop and nest still more downy treasures stretch and nestle—little gold and brown balls that ran all day in unguessed Odysseys of the world of chickens and ducklings. Adventurous lambs are crowded in fold and meadow corner; from brye and stable the soft breathings of calf and colt ruffle the velvet darkness.

For out under warmer and sunnier skies faint aerial chimerae have long been mustering the company of migrants. Wings that set south when September dyed the land gold are turned again toward the north. Already the air is shaken with birds' cries—more and more cries come pressing and crowding in. With every dawn new swarms are spread under the skies of March.

She is shrewish at street corners and where the roads divide, she will swirl up dust and fallen blossom in a sudden storm of energy and drive them forward indiscriminately. Her swift rain beats in a gust all dappled with sunshine like April's own. About the green grass where dandelions lift yellow faces (pert little people, so confident of their welcome) and over the golden gorse the little bees come and go. They are the vanguards of a fair winged host—the honey bees and butterflies, the little blue wings of the grass, the pale moths that go softly on the edge of dark, the clamor of the gulls with music after the heat of the day, the jeweled dragon fly on stream and pond.

And there are new wings under the late March sky, long slender wings that flash across sunshine and shadow, that dip to the water ripples, and skim over shallow and margin. Ah! the slim swift wings! And with them is a cry—high and thin and tremulous—tossed and flung under the blue. The first swallow has answered the call.

"How Many Were Going—"

"As I was going to St. Ives
I met a man with seven wives;
Each wife had seven sacks—"

Everybody knows the old riddle, but who was the rhymer? He should have been put in the pillory or the stocks, or left to meditate in the pound. He took a poetic liberty, but he is sure. St. Ives knows no such man, and nobody can tell where the riddle came from. Maybe, it was a pleasanter, written for the rhyme's sake; for poets have been known to do such things. St. Ives might be little amused at such an old wives' tale, had it time for such trifles, but it has many claims to better fame, resting in secure ground.

St. Ives is in the Cromwell country, and he lived near by. His barn is here, used as a drilling place. Broadway and Market Hill must have known his footsteps, where in older times they sold wool, with which, as the legends say, the early Britons used to adorn themselves. Down this market way the water once flowed, for there was an old house there formerly with rings like a boat-house, and so, tradition says, the cattle market must have been held in boats. That is long since, and the Ouse runs placidly between its banks, crossed over by the dear old bridge with its little chapel in the middle—the prettiest thing in St. Ives.

Assurance

Silver trunks against a silver screen, Blurring the uncertain tones that gleam, As opals palest blue! Neither birch nor bark can know, Of the sap—on upward flow Rising to burst through!

Unseen, unheard by human ways, Throughout the winter's dreamy days, The song of sap and sheath! For, who has seen or heard by ear, The smallest bud of spring appear And unfurl its leaf?

ELSA A. KOFORD.

The Letter

Dear,
I shall come when April comes
And we shall come together—
Just think of that hundred and fifty miles
With the mischievous April weather;
Dear, I am counting the days till then—
Till April and I ride out again.

Of course, I shall make an early start—
Say five or six or seven—
But then if those dear little maids are out
In bonnets as blue as heaven,
I know I shall halt at the very first one—
So daintily blue in the shy April sun!

So, dear, if I linger a bit on the way
Or ride straight through, or whether—
Oh, well, never mind, when April comes
Then we shall come together—
Together through mischievous shower and shine—
Until then good by. As ever, thine,

KATHARINE HYMAS WILLIAMS.

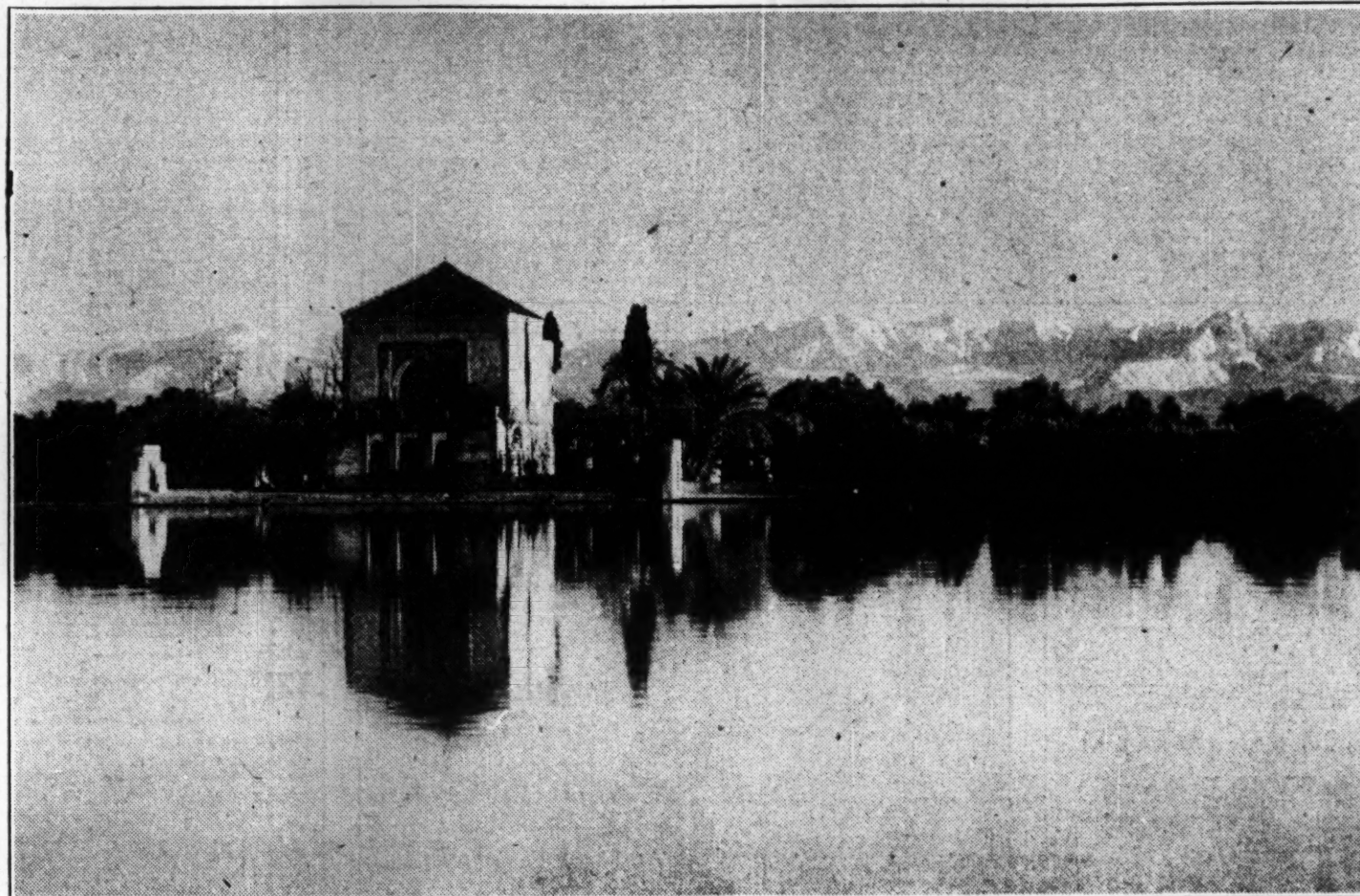
The Answer

Dear,
I shall answer your letter today
With the tip of a bluebird's feather.
I am glad, glad you are coming to me
Along with the April weather;
And my little white house where laughter lives
Will be glad of the joy that your presence gives.

Its fresh, ruffled curtains will watch down the road
For the very first glimpse of your bonnet;
The kettle will sing and the silver will shine,
Your table will have flowers upon it,
And the gold-shaded lamp by your favorite chair
Will be waiting at twilight to shine on your hair.

Outside in the garden the laurels will bloom,
And the bees make a welcoming humming;
The pomegranate blossoms will flame in the sun,
And the mocking birds sing of your coming—
Don't tarry too long on your bluebonnet way,
The collie and I will be counting each day.

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS.



The Menara Gardens of Marrakesh.

Tibetan Women Sing

The Tibetans, men and women, take naturally to singing. Walking or riding, working or resting, they pour out deep-throated song. "Tibetan women," said Ku-sho. She-sur, "usually sing when they work. They work better when they sing." The song often makes sport of some person or class. No people in the world are more devout in their religion than the Tibetans, and none are more ready to deride laxity in the priest-hood.

The various branches of the Mint are placed here and there in the neighbourhood of Lhasa. During a visit to the Cold Mint I found the furnaces for melting the metal being kept in activity by bellows worked by women. As they worked they sang:

Cut my child's hair, East Bhutanese!
All Good One, hear my prayer!
A child who as a servant works
Can work without his hair. . . .

In one form of entertainment the men of the party align themselves along one side of a room or open space, and the women range themselves along the opposite side. The men sing a verse; the women counter for instance, "I will leave you, unless you treat me better."

Men. The yaks graze on the meadow-land,
The grass is their delight;
For them the grass grows
Should it fall
They'll seek a better site.

Women. The hinds graze at the valley's edge,
There is but scanty grass;
Water on this side there is none,
And so they cross the pass. . . .

A Tibetan nobleman expressed himself to me thus as to the duties of Tibetan ladies:
"She will love and obey her husband. She will show kindness to her relatives. She will not be harsh to her servants, will explain their faults to them, not punishing hastily. She must avoid making favorites among them. She will not trouble her husband with the fault or disputes of the servants, but will settle these herself. She must be an adept in all household management.

"She must avoid making favorites among her children. Tibetans do not rank a son as higher than a daughter, but both as equal. The crime of female infanticide, though found in some countries, has never found a home in Tibet.

"She ought to go to plays and spectacles, be sociable and keep to herself. She ought to visit her friends frequently and give them presents and entertainments in return."

The above opinion would probably be general among the men of the upper classes. And it may be safely said that on the whole the Tibetan lady fills the part well.

Some of the characteristics of Tibetan womanhood have been portrayed above. For the rest, we cannot forget her cheery disposition, easily moved to laughter, her kindly heart. And she has an undeniable capacity for friendship.—SIR CHARLES BELL, in "The People of Tibet."

Sussex

No tender-hearted garden crowns,
No homed woods adorn
Our blunt, bow-headed, whale-backed Downs,
But gnarled and withered thorn—
Bare slopes where chasing shadows skim,
And, through the gaps revealed,
Belt upon belt, the wooded, dim,
Blue goodness of the Weald. . . .

Here leaps ashore the full South-west,
All heavy winged with brine,
Here lies above the folded crest
The Channel's leaden line;
And here the sea-fog lap and cling,
And here, each warning each,
The sheep-bells and the ship-bells ring
Along the hidden beach.

We have no waters to delight
Our broad and brookless vales—
Only the dewdrop on the height
Unfed, that never falls—
Whereby no tattered herbage tells
Which way the season flies—
Only our close-bit thyme that smells
Like dawn in Paradise. . . .

Though all the rest were all my share,
With equal soul I'd see
Her nine-and-thirty sisters fair,
Yet none more fair than she.
Choose ye your need from Thames to Tweed,
And I will choose instead
Such lads as lie 'twixt Rake and Rye,
Black Down and Beachy Head. . . .

Each to his choice, and I rejoice
The lot has fallen to me
In a fair ground—in a fair ground—
Yea, Sussex by the sea!
—RUDYARD KIPLING, Poems.

"De smaa Ræve"

Översættelse af Artiklen om Christian Science, som forekommer paa Engelsk paa denne Side

"DE SMAA RÆVE, som for-
dærvæ Vingaardene," er snu
og tilbøjelige til at skjule
sig. Et Menneske med en stærk, usel-
visk, ædelmodig Karakter lægger
maaske ikke Mærke til, at Vaner
saasom Dovenskab, Sløseri og Uor-
den udelukker ham fra det Godes
Rige, holder ham i Disharmoni og
Mangel, og berøver ham Demonstra-
tionen af Harmoni og Overflod. En
anden, som maaske er ærlig, sand-
hæd og oprigtig, kan finde, at Utaal-
modighed, Fjelsomhed og Fornedelse
af sig selv holder ham borte fra
hans retmæssige Arveret til Frihed,
saa fremdeles. Enhver ønsker at
udtrykke det gode, og mange stræber
oprigtigt efter at indrette deres Liv
efter deres højeste Forstaaelse af
det gode; og dog kan de "smaa
Ræve" krybe ind for at beskadige
fuldkommen Forbilledet. Ingen behøver
imidlertid at opgive Haabet; thi man
kan sammenligne Oplyggende og
af sig selv holder ham borte fra
hans retmæssige Arveret til Frihed,
saa fremdeles. Enhver ønsker at
udtrykke det gode, og mange stræber
oprigtigt efter at indrette deres Liv
efter deres højeste Forstaaelse af
det gode; og dog kan de "smaa
Ræve" krybe ind for at beskadige
fuldkommen Forbilledet. Ingen behøver
imidlertid at opgive Haabet; thi man
kan sammenligne Oplyggende og

Erkendelsen af det aandeligt Gode.
Aandeligt Glæde er den største af alle
Glæder, og kan opnaas af alle, som
oprigtigt søger den.
I "The First Church of Christ,
Scientist, and Miscellany" Side 123
skrives Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren
og Grundlæggeren af Christian Sci-
ence: "Idet vi ser, at vi i alle Ting
maa fra frem til Retfærdighedens
Præsteskab, maa vi ikke overse de
smaa Ting af Godehed eller Slødhed;
thi 'Ubetrydeligheder' udgør Ful-
kommenheden," og "de smaa Ræve
fordærvæ Vingaardene." Vi maa
løse ikke at foragte de gode Ger-
ninger, om de end er aldrig saa smaa.
Et Smil, et venskabeligt Haandtryk,
et Udtryk for venlig Interesse, den
punktligt Betaling af vor Gæld, op-
mærksom Hensynstfuldhed overfor
andre, alt dette bevirker, at man
lever "den gyldne Regel" (Matt. 7:12).
Det saakaldte menneskelige Sind er
tilbøjeligt til at tænke paa sig selv,
hvilket foranlægger en Forstilling
om Selviskhed, en Forstilling, som
er saa indskrænket, saa begrænset, at
den skaber en snæver Cirkel omkring
den delgelige og hans selviske In-
teresser. Derimod er Uselviskhed, saa
højsindet, saa fuld af gode Gernin-
ger, saa optaget af at give, af at dele
med andre, at den bringer en stor
Gengældelse gennem den Tilfreds-
stillelse det er at have gjort noget
for andre, at have sendt ud i Verden
et Vidnesbyrd om varsom, uselvisk
Kærlighed. I "Retrospection and In-
spection" (Side 28) skriver Mrs.
Eddy: "Jeg havde indset, at Tanken
maa være aandeligt for at op-
fatte Aand. Den maa være ærlig,
uselvisk og ren for at have den
ringeste Forstaaelse af Gud i gud-
dommelig Videnskab."

"Aha! ønsker at forstaa Gud, og
hvordan det ikke lige nu! At opbygge
Karakteren er for Ervidelsen af op-
bygget det Tempel 'som ikke er gjort
med Hænder', som er uforøgængelig
og evigt. Enhver særlig, dog Egen-
skab, som giver sig Udtryk, er en
stærk og samler hele Bygningen til
et Hele. Ligesom den omhyggelige
Bygmester aarvaagende lægger Mærke
til de forskellige Dele i sin Bygning,
saaledes maa ogsaa vi iagttage Mang-
lerne i vor Tænkning og bede om,
at intet skal komme ind i vor Tanke,
der kan skæmme eller ødelægge vor
Bygning. Ved sin første Tilnærmelse
det det onde snedigt, saaledes som
det fremstilles ved Slangen, og det
udvikler at benytte sig af Bedrag og
Usandheder. Dog, naar vi er vagne
for Sandheden i Tilnærmelsen, kan
den Forestilling ikke bedrage os,
men vi maa vokse i Forstaaelsen og
Demonstrationen af det aandeligt
Gode."

Gifts

The air was full of wings today,
Gray mist and silver wings.
What lovely things
Are here to bless our way!
We gave the seagulls bread, and they
Made patterns in their flight,
For our delight.
UNA R. LIAH.

"The little foxes"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE little foxes, that spoil the vines are sly, and prone to hide their thieving ways. An individual character may be unaware that habits of sloth, carelessness, and disorder are keeping him out of the kingdom of good, are holding him to discord and lack and robbing him of the manifestation of harmony and plenty. Another, who may be honest, truthful, and sincere, may find impatience, sensitiveness, and self-abasement keeping him from his rightful heritage of freedom; and so good, everyone desiring to express to conform their living to their highest understanding of good; and yet, the 'little foxes' may creep in to mar the perfect pattern. None, however, need relinquish hope; for character building may be likened to the building of a house, where the polishing and refining touches take time, and are brought out only through patience and persistence.

The Psalmist cried, "Search me, O God, and know my heart: try me, and know my thoughts: and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting." Good and evil seem to mingle in mortal thought, and it is here that they must be uncovered and eliminated. The remedy lies in realizing the truth of the First Commandment, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." God being the only Mind, and man being the idea or expression of Mind, the real man manifests the qualities of his creator. This is constantly and persistently declared will purify consciousness until all that is ungodlike disappears. As one strives to live close to God, as one sincerely desires to become awake to every error that may try to block his way Christward, and as he rejoices in Truth's uncovering of error in his thought, however unpleasant or humiliating it may seem to be, he will recognize the error as no part of the real man, and will resist it and abandon it. One has every hope that he may thus attain to the pattern of perfection set by Christ Jesus when he said, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

Perfection is the goal that all must reach. Tarry as one may in the

Alms

One gave a coin.
And he with muttered thanks the alms
Caught swiftly up
In rude and careless palms.

But she—the little child—
She gave a sunny smile,
And after her with eager, grateful eyes
He looked a long, long while.

MAUDE DE VERSE NEWTON.

"We See Michikamau"

We outlined as carefully as possible the course that we should follow through the maze of lakes, with the round peak as our objective point, for just south of it there seemed to be an opening through the ridge; beyond which we hoped lay Michikamau.

The next day we portaged through a marsh and into the lake country and made some progress, portaging from lake to lake across swamps and marshy necks. It was Sunday, but we did not realize it until our day's work was finished and we were snug in camp in the evening.

Monday's dawn brought with it a day of superb loveliness. The sky was cloudless, the earth was white with hoarfrost, the atmosphere was crisp and cool, and we took deep breaths of it. . . .

Through small lakes and short portages we worked until afternoon and then—hurrah! we were on big water again. Thirty or forty miles in length the lake stretched off to the westward to carry us on our way. It was choked in places with many fir-topped islands and the channels in and out amongst these islands were innumerable, so Pete called it Lake Kasheshebagom, which in his language means "Lake of Many Channels."

The next day found us on our way early. A fine wind sent us spinning before it and at the same time kept us busy with a rough sea that was running on the wide, open lake when we were away from the shelter of the islands. At one o'clock we boiled the kettle at the foot of a low sand ridge, and upon climbing the ridge we found it covered with a mass of ripe blueberries. We ate our fill and picked some to carry with us.

At three o'clock we were brought up sharply at the end of the water with no visible outlet. The nature of the lake and the lateness of the season made it impracticable to turn back and look in other channels for the connection with western waters. Former experience had taught me that we might paddle around for a week before we found it, for these were big waters. Five miles ahead was the high, round peak that we were aiming for, and I had every confidence that from its top Michikamau could be seen and a way to reach the big lake. I decided that it must be climbed the next morning, and selected Pete and Easton for the work.

With what impatience I awaited the return of Pete and Easton can be imagined, and when, near dusk, I saw them coming I almost dreaded to hear their report, for what if they had not seen Michikamau?

But they had seen Michikamau. When Pete was within talking distance from me, he shouted exultantly, "We see him! We see him! We see Michikamau!" From "The Long Labrador Trail," by DILLON WALLACE.

mist of materialism, the time will come when the spiritualizing of consciousness must be begun. Spiritual individuality can never be lost. It may be dimly discerned and seemingly distorted to material sense, but in reality it is as perfect and indestructible as God, whom it reflects. Christ, Truth, is ready to open the door of individual consciousness to the recognition of spiritual good here and now. Spiritual joy is the greatest of all joys, and is attainable by all who sincerely seek it.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 123) Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "Seeing that we have to attain to the ministry of righteousness in all things, we must not overlook small things in goodness or in badness, for 'trifles make perfection,' and 'the little foxes . . . spoil the vines.' We must learn not to omit the good deeds, be they ever so little. A smile, a friendly handclasp, an expression of kindly interest, the prompt payment of our indebtedness, thoughtful consideration for others, all exemplify the living of the Golden Rule. The human mind, so called, is inclined to think of self, causing the belief of selfishness, which is so circumscribed, so limited, that it forms a narrow circle around the mortal and his selfish interests. Unselfishness, on the other hand, is so generous, so full of good deeds, of giving, of sharing, that it brings a great return in the satisfaction of having done something for others, of having sent out into the world some evidence of tender, unselfed love. In 'Retrospection and Introspection' (p. 28) Mrs. Eddy writes: 'I had learned that thought must be spiritualized, in order to apprehend Spirit. It must become honest, unselfish, and pure, in order to have the least understanding of God in divine Science.'

All wish to understand God, and why not now? Character building is the building for eternity of that temple "not made with hands," which is indestructible and eternal. Each spiritual, good quality expressed is one more brick in this building, strengthening and unifying all the structure. As the careful builder has watchful regard to the various parts of his building, so we too must watch the defects of our thinking, and pray that nothing enter thought to mar or spoil our building. Evil in its first manifestation was subtle, as represented by the serpent; and it continues to practice deception and lies. When awake to the truth of being we cannot be deceived by evil beliefs, but must grow in the understanding and demonstration of spiritual good.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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ANTIQUES OF THE WORLD SHOWN IN NEW YORK

Where Trade and Art Display

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE International Antiques Exposition, the largest assemblage of American and European objects in the history of American collecting, will open Monday night, March 25, at the Hotel Commodore, New York City. Rare paintings, historical furniture, silver and gold jewelry, china, pottery and personal articles of historical import will be shown in the nearly 150 exhibits.

Furniture of historical appeal includes a desk from England, formerly owned by Alfred Lord Tennyson. Another rare piece is a carved Renaissance chest, bearing the exquisitely wrought busts of Diane de Poitiers and Francois I., whose names history has linked. A Carver chair, which once belonged to Edward Winslow of the Mayflower, is another historical piece.

Every period in American history is generously represented in furniture. Pieces have come from Virginia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts and all parts of New York State. French craftsmanship of Louis XIII and XIV is likewise shown in great variety, and the Georgian, Sheraton, Chippendale and Directoire pieces are many and of outstanding quality.

The largest collection of fasks in the country will be shown at the exposition, many of them bearing the pictures of Washington, Franklin and other public men.

A collection of 100 specimens of marked American pewter, largely mugs, tankards and porringers, has been brought from Pennsylvania. A representative collection of Steiglitz glass, choice specimens of rare South Jersey glass and many historical bottles form one exhibit.

Not long ago I dropped into a little, musty shop on New York's Lexington Avenue. Its small windows were dusty, and so were the few pieces of French Provincial furniture that were in sight from the street. The proprietor was alone and as I began to edge through the narrow aisles he asked what I wanted in particular.

On being answered, "Nothing special; I want to see first what you have," he grunted. "Huh. Just looking around," and turned away. Much as I was inclined to buy at least something and so cheer him up a bit, nothing attractive was in sight, and he was left with only good wishes.

Now, "just looking around" is what every attendant at the Antiques Exposition in New York will welcome with a smile. Dealers are putting all sorts of fine things into their spaces in the ballroom of the Commodore Hotel, and the more "foolish" questions interested visitors ask, the more pleased they will be. The show will open Monday night, March 25, and close the following Friday night.

No comparable opportunity has ever occurred for Americans to see in one place the rich resources of decorative historic styles from which they may choose according to their tastes and purses.

Doubtless some visitors might expect to find here a little more than examples of English and American cabinet work. Naturally such examples would include with the extremely rare some which are more commonly seen. This is certainly true, but much more will be found.

Since the styles of the 1700's took in the Queen Anne, early Georgian, Chippendale, Adams, Sheraton and Heppelwhite, that century produced nearly all the forms that most of us seek for our own use. It is a privilege to be able to see all these in a single place where the differences can be easily compared. Not only this, but the way the designs of fine types are simplified for less costly construction will be apparent, possibly in a single dealer's display.

For several years the more progressive dealers have shown their goods as furnished rooms, done in many cases in excellent taste and complete in their details. This recognizes the fact that most buyers are not collectors who are looking for single pieces. They are rather home makers who want to know how things will look when in place in their own rooms.

As customers, we promptly appreciate the effective way in which dealers arrange furniture, rugs, draperies and accessories. These may all be similar to things we have been using in our own homes with less trained taste. So it has come to be quite generally realized that having the desired articles of use and ornament in a home is a state toward enjoying them fully. They need to be arranged in a way that will be most pleasing and require minor touches here and there to make the whole effect just right. How this may be done under the endlessly varied

conditions that occur requires the help of definitely trained skill.

So the activities of interior decorators are tied in so intimately with those of dealers in antiques that the two lines are more and more being combined as a single business. And a wholly natural tendency it seems, that the people who are selling furniture, rugs, draperies, tapestries and lesser details should be the ones trained and qualified to advise buyers how to select most wisely and how to use their purchases most effectively.

A few hours spent in visiting the nearly 150 exhibits should yield satisfaction, whether one goes as a buyer, as a student of style in furniture, or as one looking for suggestions in the art of home furnishing.

Three Pieces Only by This Exhibitor

ALMOST all American furniture made of oak is either in museums or in the hands of those whose collections are likely never to come on the market. For this reason it is a great surprise to find that Charles Woolsey Lyon, Inc., is showing three extraordinarily fine specimens made about 1660. One of these, illustrated on this page, is a chest with two drawers which was found in Madison, Conn.

This was illustrated in Dr. Irving Whittall Lyon's book published in 1891. In that book he stated that the construction and decoration of this piece was quite unlike any he had ever seen or heard of. Today this chest holds the same unique position—that no other at all like it has as yet come to light.

As seen in the Lyon exhibit it will be even more impressive than appears here, for a press-cupboard which is slightly different from a court-cupboard—will stand beside it, having identical details of carving and structure.

While several press- and court-cupboards with similar decoration have been found, this is the only example of a chest in similar style. The opportunity to see this splendid group of three American oak pieces in the Lyon exhibit will doubtless be enough in itself to draw many people.

In talking with Mr. Lyon recently he stated that before many weeks an important book will be published dealing mostly with American oak furniture and wholly with that made before 1700. This work is the result of many years of painstaking study on the part of its scholarly author. The information which it will contain will be in much detail and new light is promised on this class with which collectors are least familiar, because the pieces which dated from those years are so rare.

Cape Cod Shop

PROBABLY few collectors in New England are more widely known than Mrs. G. W. Mitton, who recently opened a shop in Harwich, Mass., which is known as Potanumant Antique Shop. Although her activities as a collector and dealer have turned to American antiques of every sort, her special interest is in Sandwich glass.

This much-sought-for output of a small Cape Cod community attracted Mrs. Mitton long before it came to the notice of collectors. As a young girl, spending her summers in that vicinity, she was strongly attracted to the many colors and shapes of the glass seen in the homes of the neighborhood. While she remembers that glass was made in Sandwich in large quantities up to 1838, we easily realize that there must have been an abundance of it about in the nineties.

Then, too, those who had been connected with the enterprise, either with the management or as employees,

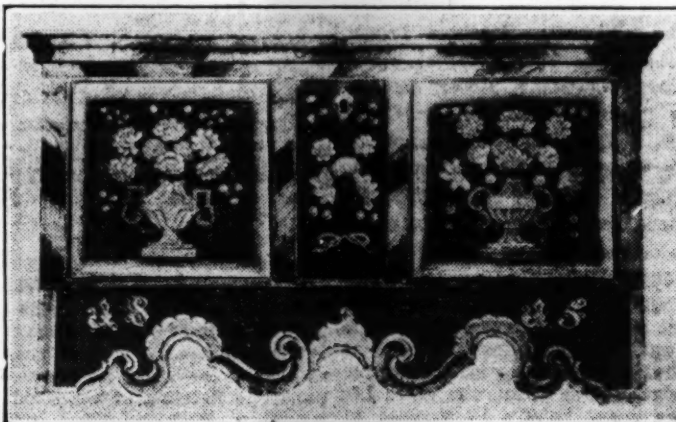


A Remarkable American Carved Oak Chest Dating From About 1660. This Was Found About Forty Years Ago in the Town of Madison, Conn. Photograph by Courtesy of Charles Woolsey, Inc.

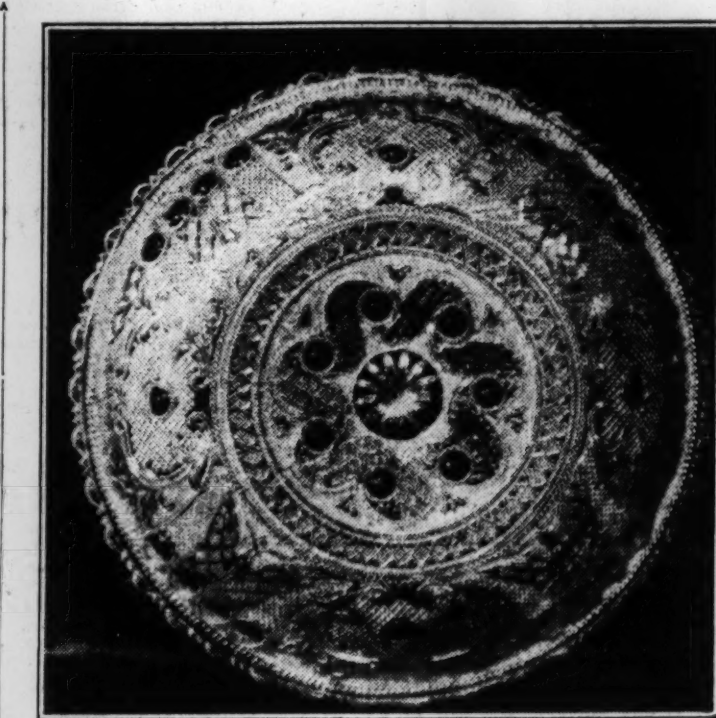
were still active in considerable numbers. And so it became easy for Miss Richardson, as she was then, to become personally acquainted with those who produced this ware, and those who were using it commonly in their homes she was able to acquire without difficulty almost any pieces that took her fancy.

This special bent of the proprietor will be conspicuously in evidence. Not only will much glass of this type be shown which is for sale, but in addition to this a selected portion of her private collection appears, solely for exhibition. While this group would be considered a notable acquisition in its line, it is really but a small part of Mrs. Mitton's entire holdings in this distinctive product, which is considered to be antique although most of it was made after 1840.

Remembering that the Potanumant Shop is situated in a region of summer seashore homes, it is natural that the furniture which is sold there should be a type which is especially suitable for country houses, which are so numerous all through that section. So maple and pine predominate in this exhibit of the examples of a decidedly rare sort. One of these which is especially notable is a curly maple, slant-top, secretary-desk. Its unusually early date is shown by the so-called inner well, by the two small drawers, side by side, just below the top, and by the well-shaped ball feet.



A Style Rarely Seen in America Is the Painted Peasant Furniture of Switzerland. This Dover Chest Is a Late Example of It, Its Date Being 1815



An Especially Fine Plate of Sandwich Glass. The Stippled Background, Fine at the Center and Coarse on the Rim, Makes an Excellent Contrast to the Clear Bull's-Eyes and the Scroll Ornaments



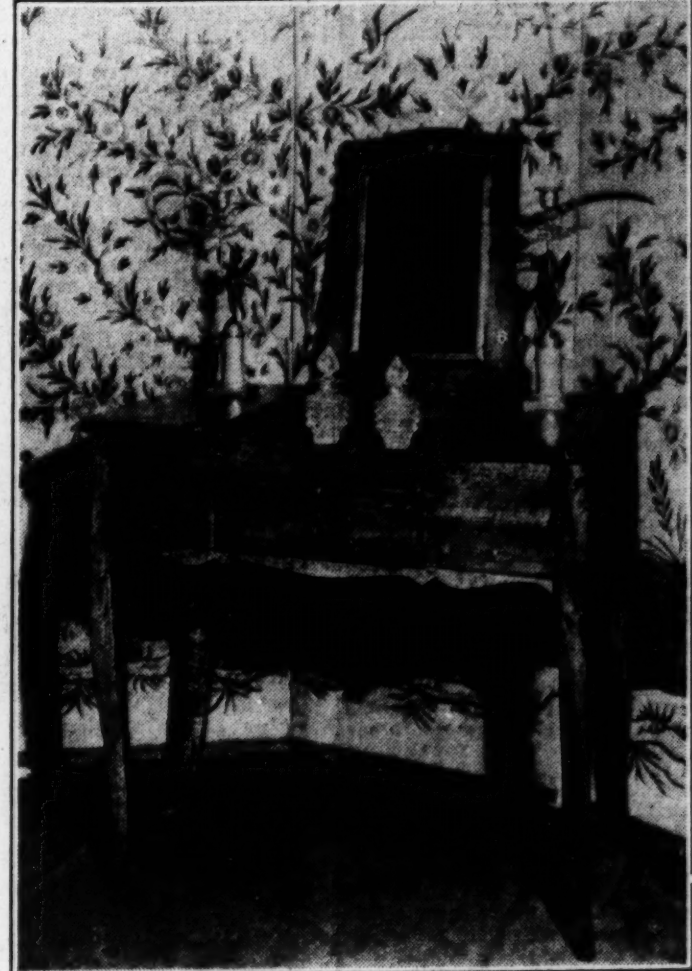
A Style Rarely Seen in America Is the Painted Peasant Furniture of Switzerland. This Dover Chest Is a Late Example of It, Its Date Being 1815

From Alpine Slopes to Manhattan

IT IS possible that many people will be surprised, as was the writer, to learn that Swiss provincial furniture is being shipped to America in considerable quantities. Still more, it is being quickly snapped up by eager buyers who are using it to furnish homes sometimes built in the Swiss chalet style.

These facts and many more came out in course of a visit with Mr. Howard of C. Vandevere Howard, Incorporated. He says that not only chests and wardrobes, but beds, chairs and many small household articles, are found gaily painted and dating from 1680 to the early 1800's. Recent shipments from his Swiss partner gave opportunity to see the striking liveliness and frequent charms of this work.

It is quite likely that when the



This French Poudreuse, or Dressing Table, Is of Walnut, and Stands Before a Gaily Decorated Louis XVI Screen. The Lines of This Simple Piece Are Characteristic of the Refinement to Be Found in Even the More Modest French Furniture.

Several Periods Represented

WHEN we remember that from England and France come early furniture of the finest homes as well as the cottage type, we realize that altogether it would take a great number of pieces to represent all classes.

So it is quite natural that dealers in English furniture, for example, should confine their stocks to only a portion of the whole field. It is also to be expected that the middle class sort would be seen in the greatest quantity.

It is not this kind, however, that is being displayed by Charles of London. The finer examples of oak, walnut, and mahogany are to be seen in this firm's arrangement at the exposition. While they will not erect a complete English paneled room of oak, sections of such rooms make a background and setting for the selected eighteenth century pieces which are there.

It may not be generally known that it was through this house that the splendid paneled oak rooms, which were illustrated in these pages several weeks ago, were secured by Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago. So the fine old interiors of seventeenth century English homes have drifted west to become a part of Chicago's structures.

A Boston Exhibition

A CONSPICUOUS Boston display of much dignity is that of the Jordan Marsh Company. Their antiques department is well known for its complete showing of nearly all requirements for eighteenth century home furnishings. Among the important pieces which they will display in the Antiques Exposition spaces which they have taken are two fine desks of mahogany. One of these is of the block-front type, the style which is among the rarest of the distinctively American adaptations of eighteenth century styles.

Other pieces which will be conspicuous in these spaces are three highboys, one of walnut and two of maple. These much-desired pieces are among the most pleasing forms of furniture which a home can hold. With their graceful cabriole legs and well-proportioned bodies, they are a definite New England product such as no other portion of the United States developed.

These more noticeable and large things are supplemented with a well-considered number of smaller ones—tables, stands, stools and chairs. Not only these, but fabrics, glass, china,

cups, beautifully embossed with elaborate designs of fruited grape vines and acorn ornaments their bowls and covers. The long stems of these goblet shaped compotes carry figures modeled in high relief, while two figures of small children sculptured in silver play on each of the broad bases.

Authentic Salon of Louis XV

THE surroundings in which the French nobility lived about 1750 can be seen in a beautifully arranged room of that period, exhibited by Baumgarten & Co. This interior is wholly of oak and still bears the paint which has accumulated on it through all these years. Two walnut arm chairs of the Regence period, upholstered in pastel needle work should be especially noticed, for they bear the maker's name, P. Gourdin. It is a peculiar pleasure to see such fine cabinet work and to know that it came directly from the workshops of a well-known master in his line.

One side of the room is nearly filled with a splendid Bauvais tapestry more than 12 feet in width. It is quite typical of the tastes of those times, its subject being the Temple of Love. Numerous figures in dress of the early 1700's are shown in beautiful colors and with much floral ornamentation.

An Eighteenth Century oriental rug nearly covers the floor; a vivacious portrait of the period hangs over a genuine Louis XV console table, while other details complete the arrangement.

So we have here a true Louis XV Salon placed in the heart of New York City precisely as it might have stood in Paris 175 years ago.

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Gold-Covered Ware From England

JUDGING by the generous amount of Georgian silver which we see in the fine shops, English families of that period must have been heavy buyers of this beautiful metal. The forms in which it appears range from the simple to the most elaborate.

This latter class is noticed especially in the showing of Freeman of London. Some of the items to be seen there are a pair of silver ice pails, gilded and appearing to be solid gold. These were made by the silversmith J. Bridges, and came from the collection of the Scottish Earl of Hopetown.

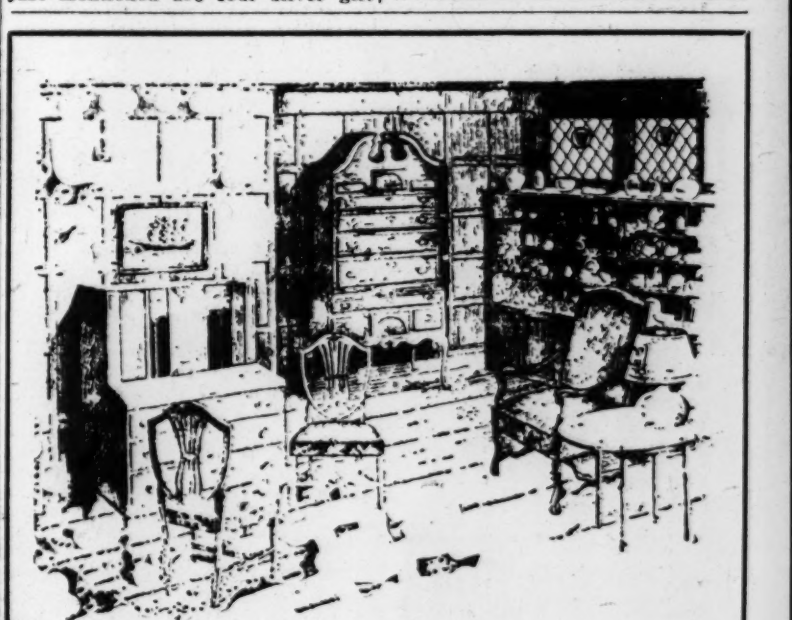
Also of silver gilt are two caviar bowls and trays of the late 1700's. The broad flange of the bowls, as well as the edges of the trays which support them, is hung thickly with small molded and engraved pendants—an uncommon feature of decoration.

Still more noticeable than the items just mentioned are four silver gilt

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ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

A Flat From A Fire Station

By MRS. GORDON-STABLES

FOUR small rooms, once the staff quarters above a fire station, now obsolete, would not at first glance appear to be the most promising premises for conversion into a private flat, required to yield a degree of elegance as well as of comfort.

By elegance I intend to convey a sense of the decorative, unimpaired by a too obvious appearance of utility; of opportunity for occasional hospitality, unembarrassed by a too restricted accommodation; of furnishings not too far curtailed for convenience.

Since out of the allowance of four, one room must be allocated for a kitchen, one for a bedroom, and a third for a guest room and sanctum for a son when home on holidays, only a single room is left for ordinary daily use.

Now, a living room that must also serve as a dining room is the sort of portmanteau arrangement which works out as a rule exceedingly ill in practice, hopeful as it may be made to look upon paper. Neither mistress nor maid takes kindly to the laying of meals in public, nor is the lingering aroma of even the best cooked meal a fragrance to be desired after that meal has been consumed.

Hence came in this model fire-station flat, the adaptation of a little, square ending, whence the staircase leads to the front door, for the purpose of a dining room. In winter it is warmed by an electric stove; in summer kept cool through its fan-light.

Stair Landing Makes Dining Space
The circular dining table, made to fit the dimensions it is to occupy, is on the folding theory so that when not in use it can stand compactly against a wall, leaving the landing clear. Its little chairs, triangular as to seat and semi-circular as to back, are clever space savers. Built at a height which enables them to tuck right up to a level with the table top, they make circumnavigation during the process of table laying an easy matter.

Such details might be negligible in a more commodious apartment, but on a tiny landing, with doors leading to it on all sides, through which may emerge at any moment individuals who might collide with obtrusive chairbacks, they take on a peculiar importance.

Both tables and chairs are of the painted variety; the former yellow-painted upon a black ground; the latter black-painted upon a yellow. There is charm in this vicarious arrangement, a welcome variant upon the too general all-matching vogue.

A glimpse of the narrow staircase discovers another space saver in the form of a folding rack for hats, parcels and other oddments, which are hung high on the wall out of the way of the passer-by. Into a corner of the stair fits a triangular stand for sticks and umbrellas, which triumphantly solves the question that must have assailed the owner, declined to mingle hat-stands and hospitality on the landing.

In the living room, space saving had again to be a consideration, hence the ingenious planning of the eminently practical fittings in the recesses on either side of the fireplace. To have introduced into this narrow room pieces of furniture such as cupboards and cabinets, bookcases and tables would have meant a tiresome crowding of its area, a sense of crowding and cramped. The fittings, with their sliding fronts, functioning upon wooden groovings, have avoided all that.

The left hand recess has been dedicated to the use of the mistress of the domain, while the right hand partner is reserved for his master. Space has accordingly been apportioned to their respective needs. In the case of the first, the upper portion is shared between bookshelves and a cupboard arranged for the reception of workbasket and needlework (paraphernalia which too often defeat attempts at tidying). Below come two long shelves divided up into neat compartments to take the supply of household linen in its various dimensions—a version, in fact, of the compact cabinet theory in furnishing. At one corner has been allowed space for logs and peat. And in front of the bookshelves is arranged a free space for flowers, cups, a photograph—what you will.

Built-In Closets and Cabinets
Similarly upon the masculine front, which balances its feminine companion, though designed to different ends, occurs a space prepared to fulfill the function of a small table. On its right comes a cabinet for the wireless and a loudspeaker, that cherished instrument so often allowed to remain aesthetically in conflict with its surroundings.

These fittings, far more decorative than the dowdy affairs usually suggested by this term, have been made by a local carpenter of intelligence, from ordinary three-ply wood, faced with ash panels, waxed and polished. The darker borders are of the same wood, stained to a warm brown to contrast pleasantly with the coffee tone of the rest. The finger-holes by means of which one slides the front backward and forward have been finished off with quaintly shaped escutcheons of iron, suggesting in their attractive outline something far more costly than their humble origin warrants.

By the same handy man was carried out the desk, likewise of three-ply with an ash facing. The deep cupboards on either side of the knee-hole have sliding shelves to give free access to the papers within. On top is fast a rack for account and reference books, contrived from three pieces of wood to match the top. Its fourth side is

Old Bottles—And Other Things

Part I

By ESTHER C. AVERILL

EVERY antiquer is advised to collect a special type of treasure. One person may collect samplers; another Sandwith glass; and yet another, Heppelwhite furniture. I have not yet been able to restrict myself to one line of interest. If a jolly old Toby jug is offered for sale at an auction for a song, I cannot resist it; and it is carried home to take its place with the Wedgwood plates, the old fans, and the warming pan.

In the attic of my house are croquet-like game of La Circle was dusted and returned to its box. The 75-year-old potato parer was cleaned of its rust, and saved. Even the heavy wooden ox yoke was polished until it shone.

Finally, way back under the eaves, an old barrel was brought to light. Just a mess of broken glass? Throw it away! But no! there might be



By Courtesy of Jordan Marsh Company
A Serpentine-Front Mahogany Desk, Claw-and-Ball Feet, Worthy of Note Because of the Three Shells Carved on the Lid

various articles, from the cradle in which my forefathers were rocked to the churn in which their wives made butter; and the cellar is no better. Down there is part of a ladder-back chair, a wobbly little sewing table, and a dilapidated chest of drawers.

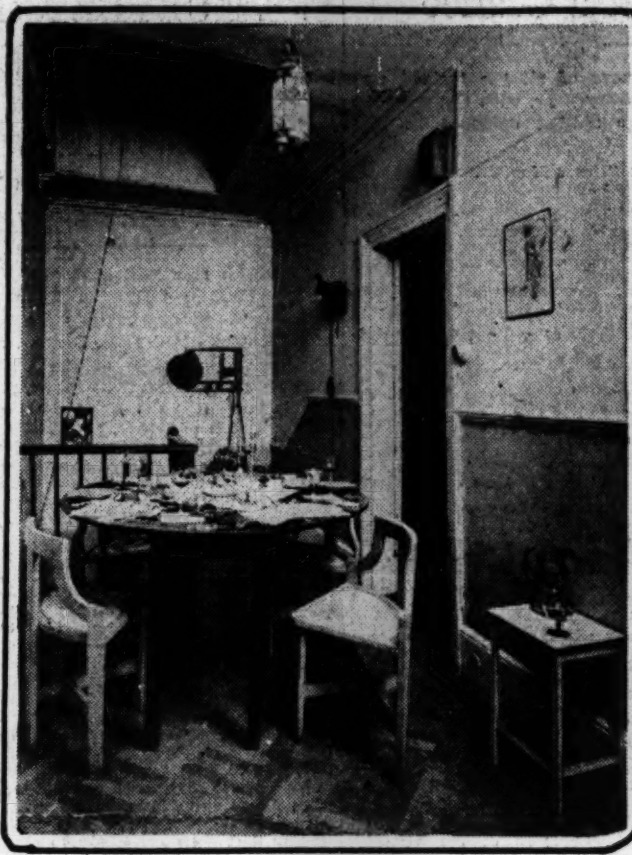
Even the spot in the woods where we rusticate summers is the same. Hand-wrought door latches and old iron kettles litter the shed while one bedroom is filled with old bottles. Oh, no, they are empty ones! And an ultramodern typewriter at this moment stands on an old pine dressing table. How could one write sympathetically about antiques while using a golden oak table? It could not be done.

Sometimes one feels as if he would like to go into the dim old parlor and take one of the quill pens from the mantel, and dipping it into the blue glass inkwell, write the story of the moments of other days. After a page was finished in this way no blotter advertising Super Speedster Automobiles would dry the page. No, indeed. The wooden sand shaker would be taken from its place over the sitting-room fireplace and some of its old sand would be shaken over the words to dry them. Living with antiques is the only way truly to find their charm and to enjoy them.

Cleaning Out the Shed
But those bottles! I know you want to hear more about them. It always used to seem as if anyone who collected mere bottles was rather stupid, when rich red Bohemian vases were just waiting to be purchased. But now bottles are as interesting to some people as beautiful as Dresden figures are to others.

It all came about this way with me. One day it was decided that the shed needed cleaning. It was really too bad for the antiquated baby carriage longer to hold a collection of dusty old cowbells, large iron door keys, and a strange map or two. So the sleepy haven for antiques was invaded with broom and mop, and spiders whose ancestors for ages had dwelt in peace in that spot were ruthlessly brushed away. The odd

Old Russia
A shop which specializes in genuine antique crystal chandeliers, sconces, grandoles, and old mirrors. It also carries a large assortment of other antiques, consisting of rare Oriental rugs, old silver, ikons, Russian lacquer, china, glass and furniture.



At Left—Small Square Landing Used as Dining Room
Above—Ingenuously Planned Living Room, With Decorative Fittings

den away in the llaas. This must be the place. It was! Upon entering the house two chairs on the piazza attracted my attention. They were fine specimens of the Hitchcock design. They are at home now in the antique back bedroom in the city. And everyone who sees them exclaims over their beauty.

Above one of the chairs hangs a Godey's fashion picture framed in an old-gold setting. The ladies in this picture wear hoopskirts and stand stiffly, gazing patronizingly at one another. The colors of their garments are bright greens and gay purples. That picture came from the local Salvation Army store. One day I happened into the place in search of an adventure, which did not fail. While searching through a pile of dusty pictures of people of the past, of angels, and of kittens, this find was finally unearthed. The price was well within my means. It was a quarter. I have haunted this store since, but have not found a mate to the picture yet.

Dug From My Garden
In an odd little box in the treasure barrel were two tiny cologne bottles. These were made in the shape of miniature bunches of grapes. One oddly shaped tall green bottle is beautiful enough to grace any shelf, side by side with Staffordshire vases and even Stiegel glass.

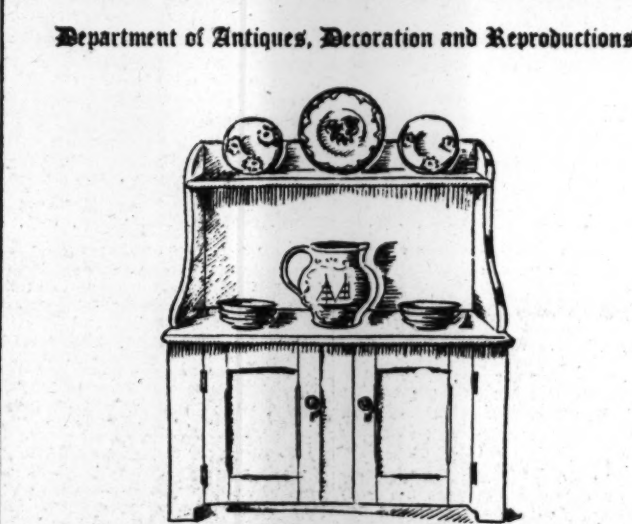
There were pottery bottles in this motley collection, and several small glass shoes, probably once filled with perfume. When the entire array was washed and put in order on an old weather-beaten pine table the collection numbered nearly three dozen perfect pieces.

Shortly afterward this number was increased in the strangest manner. A flower garden was needed beside the front stoop. The man of the house started to dig up the grass. Soon his shovel hit something solid. Buried treasure? Of course! In olden times the inclosure of a garden used to be made by sticking empty bottles in the ground, bottom up, side by side. And this is what was unearthed—dozens of old bottles. Only these were still more beautiful, since the elements had changed the glass into that lovely amethyst color which one sees in the windowpanes of old houses.

With such a start as this, how could any antique help becoming interested in bottles, I ask you?

Chairs, Among Other Things
But should one engage all her interest in bottles? Of course not, when two Hitchcock chairs are the next adventure. One day a little country maid was searched out because she was an artist at weaving strange necklaces. Up hill and down dale, over humps and into ruts, went our faithful "Antique Hound," otherwise known as the automobile, this time not on an antique quest, however.

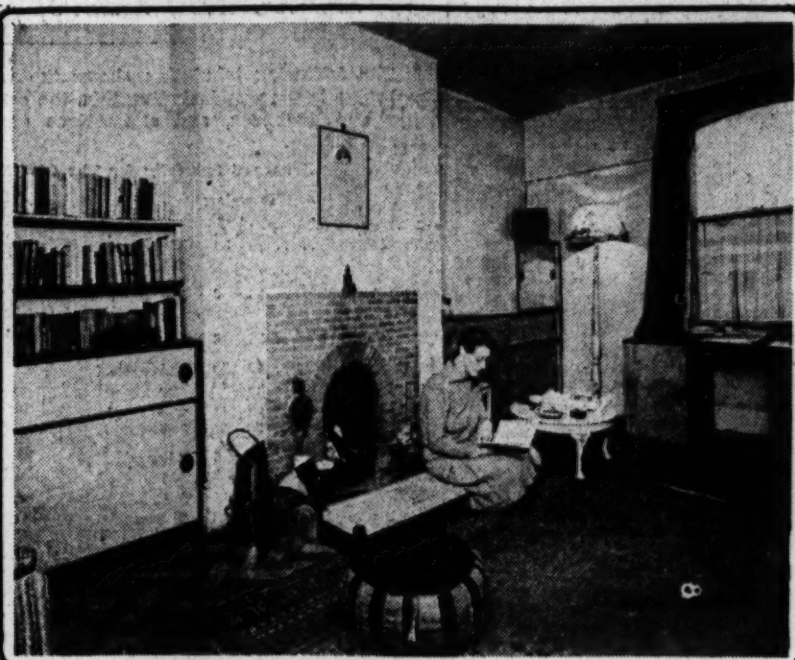
Just as the road gave up in despair, we spied a small colonial cottage hid-



Department of Antiques, Decoration and Reproductions
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For the Summer Home

Our Early American cabinetmakers have handed down to us a host of sturdy, fine pieces that fit graciously into informal houses today. Such a piece is the pine water bench sketched. Its price is \$110 and it comes from an extensive collection of beautiful antiques.

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK



At Left—Small Square Landing Used as Dining Room
Above—Ingenuously Planned Living Room, With Decorative Fittings

den away in the llaas. This must be the place. It was! Upon entering the house two chairs on the piazza attracted my attention. They were fine specimens of the Hitchcock design. They are at home now in the antique back bedroom in the city. And everyone who sees them exclaims over their beauty.

Above one of the chairs hangs a Godey's fashion picture framed in an old-gold setting. The ladies in this picture wear hoopskirts and stand stiffly, gazing patronizingly at one another. The colors of their garments are bright greens and gay purples. That picture came from the local Salvation Army store. One day I happened into the place in search of an adventure, which did not fail. While searching through a pile of dusty pictures of people of the past, of angels, and of kittens, this find was finally unearthed. The price was well within my means. It was a quarter. I have haunted this store since, but have not found a mate to the picture yet.

Dug From My Garden
In an odd little box in the treasure barrel were two tiny cologne bottles. These were made in the shape of miniature bunches of grapes. One oddly shaped tall green bottle is beautiful enough to grace any shelf, side by side with Staffordshire vases and even Stiegel glass.

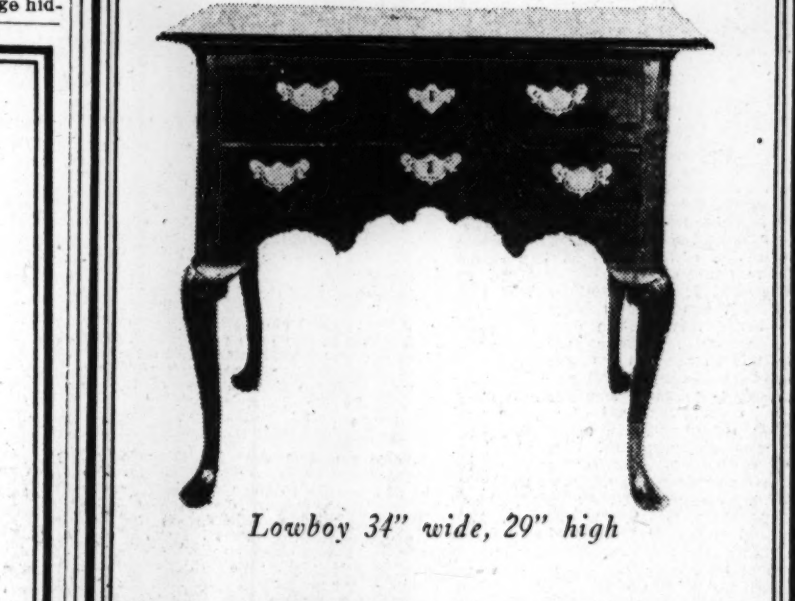
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Getting With Generosity

ANYONE who is desirous of buying old-time furnishings at prices that will prove good investments can feel quite safe in dealing with shops that sell the really genuine stuff. Although values have gone up amazingly in the past dozen years, there seems to be no indication of a slackening in that movement.

By "shopping around" it is easy to learn enough to prove the level, if the piece is "right," which means genuinely old and without overmuch restoration, and the price is at or below the prevailing level, it is almost certain to prove the good investment before mentioned.

To some who desire antiques the prices of the things they want seem so high as to make purchase impossible. Then it might happen that a desired article was found in remote place in the hands of an owner who was ignorant of its market value.

Taking advantage of the conditions, the well-informed buyer might drive a bargain which would give him the article in question for a small fraction of its value. This would be a wholly justifiable action from a legal standpoint, but can it be called so when judged by moral standards or by the Golden Rule?

In such a transaction we are not to be sure, securing something for much less than it is worth through physical force—an action which would violate the statutes. Still, it would seem that we are using the force of superior information unfairly for our own financial benefit.

As a contrast to this practice are the standards of one dealer whom I know. Successful business man, he is always ready to pay a good price for fine pieces. Sometimes this figure is so large that he may make

little or no profit in selling, though on the whole his results are excellent.

In one case a short time ago, a lady of advanced years offered him a fine desk but at a high price. The piece was so unusual that he very much wanted to buy it, but told the owner that he believed he could not afford to pay her figure. He offered a lower amount, which she finally accepted, although her circumstances were such that she seemed to need the use of all she could get. The transaction was completed and later the dealer sold the desk for more than he expected to receive. Remembering the former owner's circumstances, he sent her a check for \$100, although she had no legal claim for any additional payment.

With all the fine influence which may come to us from being associated with colonial furnishings it is needless for us to mar this benefit by any possible recollection of insufficient payment to uninformed owners. When buying from dealers who are presumably well posted on their stock, and who can be depended on to charge a good profit, the situation seems to be a different one.

If such a situation offers us something for less than the market price elsewhere, it is not clear how any buyer could be criticized for accepting his proposal. If the seller should find out later that he has charged less than he might have done, he has the opportunity to make this up by changing his prices on other things. No such way is open to the man or woman who, ignorant of real values, sells his few ancestral belongings for trifling amounts, when they are really worth hundreds or perhaps thousands of dollars.

One collector whom we know has been buying for more than a dozen years, and almost wholly from dealers. His purchases have been modest and made with great caution, for he discovered early that there is likely to be at least one bargain in every shop. Profiting from this knowledge, he bought by degrees enough to furnish a good-sized house, making a home which has given no end of pleasure to its inmates and their friends.

Gauging his success by material standards, in other words, considering his antiques as an investment, he recently compared first cost to present values. This showed that his "paper profits" amounted to nearly 450 per cent—a fact which indicates that it is quite possible for any careful person to be financially successful as a buyer without using methods which the most exacting standards of ethics would discourage.

Possibly additional gains in dollars might be made through having bought it for much less from a person who knew no market prices. Such a course could hardly lead to the sort of satisfaction that is really the most worth while. It would be more than likely to prevent one from deriving from such possessions the sort of pleasures referred to in these columns last week. C. G. B.

"Sylver Spounys With Mayden Heedes"

By A COLLECTOR

London

THE appearance of a piece of Henry VIII plate, however small, is always an event in the auction room, and considerable interest was shown by collectors when an old silver spoon, known as a Maidenhead and made in London in 1534, came under the hammer. The bowl had been bent and was almost as thin as paper, the face of the little figure at the top of the stem was half worn away with centuries of cleaning and polishing. After active rivalry on the part of amateur collectors and dealers, the piece realized only a few shillings short of £90, or approximately \$450—a record for a spoon of this kind.

Whereas the Name!

The name Maidenhead is given to this pattern because the top of the handle supports the little silver-gilt head and bust of a maiden issuing from foliage. This was supposed to represent the Virgin Mary. It is one of the earliest, rarest and most eagerly sought silver spoons made in England, with an illustrious pedigree, and recorded in wills and inventories for centuries.

At the Victoria and Albert Museum is a Maidenhead which is stamped in the bowl with the arms of the See of Coventry—an upright cross with a smaller cross in each angle—and

which is ascribed to the fourteenth century.

The ancient silversmiths, like the old masters in painting, took their models from contemporary women. These spoons, in consequence, frequently show the approximate dates at which they were made by the manner in which the hair is dressed and the drapery on the bust of the little figure, thus perpetuating for posterity the wondrous changes in dress and coiffure in medieval and Tudor times. An early fifteenth-century example, for instance, shows the horned or pointed headdress of the woman of fashion in the time of Henry V.

One of the first published records referring to this type is an inventory of Durham Priory, of the year 1446, which mentions "ij cocheleard argentea et dentata, unius sectae, cum ymaginibus Beatae Mariae." (Two silver-gilt spoons, with images of the Blessed Mary.)

An inventory of the worldly goods of Dame Agnes Hungerford, dated 1523, refers to "halfe a dosen of sylver spounys with mayden heedes on the ende, gylte." A 1575 inventory of Archbishop Parker again mentions "xij (12) spoons with mayden heedes." A beautiful early Tudor example in my possession is marked with the curious "Double Rose" which was part of the royal arms of both Henry VII and Henry VIII. It is the white rose united with the red, and symbolizes the union of the two Houses of York and Lan-

caster, in the persons of Henry VII and his Queen, Elizabeth of York.

Tudor Maidenheads are generally somewhat smaller and more delicately fashioned than other contemporary spoons, and were often, it is believed, designed in ancient days for the special use of the women of the household.

Victorian Chandeliers Now Sought

Old cut-glass wall lights and chandeliers of the days of our Victorian grandmothers could be picked up not so long ago for the proverbial song and indeed were often thrown on the rubbish heap with the general introduction of electricity.

The simple discovery that they can be wired for electricity—thus converting "candle-lights" and gasoliers into electrolights—and a new appreciation of the charm of their picturesque flashing colors are responsible for their return to popular favor. Four old cut-glass wall lights, with pendants and chains and branches for five lights each, were recently sold for 360 guineas. A few years ago they would not have brought 360 cents.

AU QUATRIEME

Charming
Old French
Regional
Furniture
In Recent
Shipments



RECENT shipments from France of old *meubles regionaux* confirm one in the conviction that no country furniture is richer in the charm of character and individuality. They are so expressive, these handsome old walnut commodes, with their spacious curves, these *bas-de-buffets* of polished wild-cherry wood with their beautiful pierced metal work and their surprisingly delicate and naive carving... these quaint "fountains" of dark walnut and pewter. Each one has, added to the accent of its province and its age, something peculiarly its own that gives it a special integrity, and that one finds extremely attaching. This is very noticeable in a group of straw-seated late 18th Century armchairs, all of which are quite evidently of the same time and place, yet each of which differs definitely in the flower carved detail of its seat rail or in the angle at which the arms are drolly spread to receive the wide petticoats of the day.

Directoire Chairs a la Capucine
Especially interesting are small Directoire chairs in this genre. They have delicate spindled

backs and the broad flaring traverse of the Revolutionary period, and are notable for their exquisite concision and grace. These chairs "compose" deliciously with the small work-tables or *travaillouses* of the period. There are also numbers of Directoire armchairs, absolutely plain and simple but instinct with the quality of style never absent from the French furniture of this period.

A Louis XV Bureau
Other examples worth remarking are the delightful small Louis XV commodes. An amusing very high-backed Louis XIV country armchair. An unusually large Louis XV bureau a *dos d'ane* with humorously exaggerated curves, that yet are full of a sort of rustic grace. The various small *bureaux* of more modest allure. Little demure *poudres* with their dim old mirrors. A fine large Louis XIV commode of a beautiful light walnut with lovely old ormolu mounts. And a tall narrow Louis XIII *bâhu* with a drawer between the two cupboards, and bun feet, exceedingly primitive and rude. The prices of all these pieces are quite markedly low.

Fourth floor, old building

John Wanamaker New York

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La Bottega Mediterranea
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Spanish, French, Italian, and Moorish
Antiques
Direct Importations of Hand-Fooled
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BANUET STARS AT HANDBALL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR-BUREAU
NEW YORK—Alfred R. Banuet, a young San Francisco player, making his first appearance in the United States four-wall, soft-ball, handball championships, entered the final round at the New York Athletic Club, Friday, in both singles and doubles. He will now oppose the present champion, W. J. Griffin of Detroit, in the singles, while with Lane McMillan, also of the Olympic Club, a veteran of many tournaments, he will encounter Willis A. Kammann and Albert Schaufelberger, the present doubles titelholders, also of the Olympic Club, in the final of the championship.

Banquet was opposed by his doubles partner, McMillan. In the semifinal round played Friday, and after losing the initial game and trailing for the greater part of the second, ran off with the match in the third game by style, to win 16-21, 21-15, 21-15. His all-round play, especially his ability to meet almost any shot in fore court, was responsible for the victory, and more than offset the greater courtship of McMillan. At night the two combined efforts of the Detroit-Detroit pair, Herman Dworman and Albert Spiegel, in the semifinals of the doubles. In this match, however, the young player weakened, after being close to victory in straight games.

who took charge of the wrestling, or the outcome of the play in the final game, after the Detroiters had won the second, were the Olympic Club pair able to capture the match, 21-14, 19-21, 21-8.

Ernestine Griffin, who did not enter the doubles play, defeated the other singles survivors, George Nelson and Baltimore, in straight games, 21-10, 21-18, without unusual effort, and the doubles champions, Kammann and Schaufelberger, who had been eliminated earlier in the tournament, in the singles won over New York, 21-10, 21-18, in straight games.

Paul, Edward Hahn and J. A. Durood, Jr. of the Pastime Athletic Club, in the final match of the day, 21-14, 21-17. In each game the

younger, paid for most of the way, but the veterans of Detroit team came from behind for the final points. The summaries:

NATIONAL FOUR-WALL HANDBALL CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Semifinal Round

W. J. Griffin, Y. M. C. A., Detroit, defeated George Nelson, Central Y. M. C. A., Baltimore, 20-15, 21-15.

A. R. Banuet, Olympic Club, San Francisco, defeated Lane McMillan, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 16-21, 21-15, 21-4.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

W. A. Kammann and Albert Schaufelberger, Detroit Athletic Club, defeated Edw. Hart and A. Dunwoody, Jr., Pastime Athletic Club, New York, 21-17, 21-17.

A. H. Schubert and Lane McMillan, Olympic Club, San Francisco, defeated Herman Dworkman and Albert Spiegel, Y. M. C. A., Detroit, 21-14, 19-21, 21-8.

NEW LEADERS IN TWO EVENTS

**James Handy First in All
Events of American Bowl-
ing Congress**

| AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS LEADERS | |
|---|------|
| FIVE-MAN TEAMS | |
| Hub Recreation, Joliet, Ill. | 2083 |
| Garden No. 2, Detroit | 2018 |
| Triangle State Bank, Chicago | 2334 |
| Cards Metts, New York | 2482 |
| Sahlen Packing, Chicago | 2356 |
| Dressler Welding Co., Chicago | 2926 |
| Aurora Athletic Club, Aurora, Ill. | 2917 |
| Exigloton, New York | 2911 |
| Dwyers, New York | 2908 |
| Shell Oils, Omaha | 2902 |
| DOUBLES | |
| Edward Carey and Charles O'Gorman, Saginaw, Mich. | 1315 |
| Jules Lellingner and G. E. Gelsler, Chicago | 1302 |

| | |
|---|------|
| A. R. Kile and Harry Lemoke, Kansas City..... | 1301 |
| H. F. Schwing and H. G. Pedrick, Dover, N. J..... | 1294 |
| N. K. Muzilek and C. A. Korbus, Chicago..... | 1287 |
| L. E. Shepherd and William O'Donnell, Kansas City..... | 1267 |
| E. F. Fendler and Arthur Heidel, Milwaukee..... | 1265 |
| F. A. Schreiber and A. J. Wemheyer, Cincinnati..... | 1261 |
| H. F. Holland and M. J. Hotchkiss, Detroit..... | 1254 |
| R. M. Ochs and P. J. Troyk, Joliet, Ill..... | 1253 |
| SINGLES | |
| J. C. Davis, Chicago..... | 723 |
| C. Gae Griggs, Denver..... | 689 |
| Ira Bass, Columbus..... | 689 |
| William O'Donnell, Kansas City..... | 685 |

| | |
|---|------|
| Otto G. R. Jackson, Chicago, Ill. | 676 |
| Elmer O'Brien, Chicago, Ill. | 676 |
| J. R. Horr, Bedford, O. | 672 |
| B. F. Cook, Chicago, Ill. | 672 |
| R. A. Schaefer, St. Louis, Mo. | 672 |
| ALL EVENTS | |
| James Hand, Hammond, Ind. | 1892 |
| William O'Donnell, Kansas City, Mo. | 1880 |
| H. J. Falcaro, New York, N. Y. | 1876 |
| C. K. Stung, New York, N. Y. | 1874 |
| J. G. Davis, Chicago, Ill. | 1871 |
| Paul Green, Chicago, Ill. | 1871 |
| L. Fishers, Cincinnati, O. | 1869 |
| W. H. Schaefer, St. Louis, Mo. | 1867 |
| Harry Kreiger, Joliet, Ill. | 1868 |
| A. F. Sawsett, Detroit, Mich. | 1864 |
| SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU | |
| CHICAGO—New leaders in doubles and all-events and a | |

champion appeared Friday in the twenty-ninth annual tourney of the American Bowling Congress at the Dexter Park Pavilion here. Edward and Charlie Selinger of Saginaw, Mich., won into first place with a new men's high score of 1315, 13 pins better than the new standard set Wednesday by Jules Lellinger and George Geisler of Chicago.

Handy of Hammond, Ind., found his way to the top of the all-events with a total of 1592. Handy's best pin getting was done in the doubles, when he toppled 650 in three games. He gathered 625 on his quintet in the singles.

Dover, N. J., tied for eighth place with 1369. His score was made up of 609,

657 and 603 in fives, doubles and singles, respectively.

Faired with H. G. Pedrick, Schwind shared the honors on total of 1284, which placed fourth in the double division.

Garden No. 2 of Detroit, captained by William Schnapp, rolled into second place in the quintet standing. They placed second on total of 1224, below the leaders and 65 pins above the third-place contenders, Egglestons. No. 1 of Rochester, N. Y., edged into eighth place with a total of 2913.

A new high figure for the tourney was set up by the team of J. J. Gary, who upset 289 pins in his second singles game. The previous high mark, 287, was made by J. J. Schultz of

CONTINENTAL EUROPE · AFRICA · AUSTRALIA · NEW ZEALAND

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. In advertisements measuring more than one line, the first line must call for at least two insertions. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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(Continued)

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FOR SALE—Hand-woven Chinese rug from Peking; unusual value for a special sale of these lovely rugs of finest manufacture; from already low prices we are giving a discount of 25 to 35%. Splendid range of sizes, shapes and color combinations. ANN ELLISTON, 14 Percy Road, Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lexington 1191-M.

FOR SALE—Lustrous, heavy, hand-woven Chinese shawl with ermine trim. 30' x 60'. Excellent condition. \$100.00. ANN ELLISTON, 14 Percy Road, Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lexington 1191-M.

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(Continued)

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BANKING

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room to Let or a Situations Wanted heading. For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

REAL ESTATE

(Continued)

ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE—CAPE COD
Beautifully located on Buzzards Bay, among pine and oak only 50 yards from the sea; warm bathing; splendid place for children; wide veranda on two sides of house; glassed-in screened dining porch; modern bathroom; large living room with open fireplace; large kitchen, every convenience; 4 bedrooms, splendid beds; garage. Fifth Ave. Point Indiscretion, Mass. Just beyond Sunset. WILLIAM G. KIRKPATRICK, 11 Eaglewood Ave., Brookline, Mass. Apartment 5073.

LONG ISLAND, Garden City
For sale, two lots 40x100, one block from Garden City golf course, Box D-22, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEWTOWN, MASS.
Near Boston College, 19 Mayflower Road, new four room semi-brick house, oil heater, electric refrigerator; double garage, heat, water, sewerage, etc. Call for inspection between 2 and 4 Sunday the 24th. Can be seen and shown by appointment to CHAS. P. COUGHLIN, Room 1211, 100 Milk St., Liberty 1022.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
ELIZABETH LOCKE ROBERTS (Realtor)

Stone & Webster Built

HOUSE, choice location, 2-story colonial, 7 spacious rooms, extra large porch, every modern convenience, expensive fixtures, private driveway, 15,000 sq. ft. lot, fruit, flowers, etc.; sets high, wonderful view; owner left State, just out from \$15,000 to \$10,500. See today. MR. PRITCHARD, Tel. Mystic 0762, Melrose, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD
BOSTON, 150 Commonwealth Ave.—A desirable home for a few permanent or transient guests; attractive double and single rooms, private bath; refined surroundings; varied and substantial table; references.

ROOMS TO LET
BOSTON, 307 Commonwealth Ave.—Bathrooms, telephone, running water; terms reasonable. KENNEDY 0880.

BOSTON, 84 Calverton St., Suite 1—Double or single room, also front room for practitioner's office. Thursday, 12 to 4. HENDRICK, 84 N. Beacon St., Tel. 742.

BOSTON, Beacon St., Water Side—Beautifully furnished, living room, bedroom, bath; also attractive single room. Copy 011-W.

BOSTON, 286 Marlboro Street—Small front room on bathroom floor, fireplace, semi-private bath; references exchanged.

BOSTON, Cleary St.—Attractive furnished room for woman. Tel. after 5 p. m., Keeney 5256.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 81 Ivy St., corner St. Mary's St.—Newly renovated furnished rooms; all outside; private bath if desired; kitchen facilities. Tel. Regent 5583-M.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 40 Summit Ave.—2 off home comforts, good food (optional); 2 rooms, sleeping porch; garage. Regent 6113.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 120 96th St.—Large, light, airy room in private home; nice neighborhood; all conveniences, select neighborhood. Tel. Phone 1025.

BROOKLYN—Beautiful room, conveniences; private society home; detached house; 25 minutes N. Y.; breakfasts. Brookline 8519.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room for woman in modern home; private, convenient; family; conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Porter 264-M.

NEW YORK CITY, Central Park West—In dependent room, phone, semi-private bath, elevator. Box D-9, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 123 West 83rd St.—Well furnished living room, piano, adjoining bedroom; conveniences; select neighborhood. Phone 812. Phone Edinboro 0645.

NEW YORK CITY, 126 W. 11th, Apt. 3—Small single, quiet, comfortable; suitable for student; \$10.50. Walkers 9069 (mornings, evenings 8-10).

NEW YORK CITY—Lovely room for husband and wife or married couple; Riverside Drive apartment; reasonable; call mornings. Call 4255.

NEW YORK CITY, 924 West End Ave.—Exceptionally pleasant front single or double; convenient location; reasonable. Call 4255.

N. Y. C.—Young business woman to share cheerful apartment. Apply 3070 Anderson Ave., Apt. 6-5, Phone Davenport 8701.

NEW YORK CITY, 12 West 92nd St.—Light front room; gentlemen; business women; private family; telephone; elevator. \$5.

NEW YORK CITY—Lovely room for refined business girl; \$5 a week. Call mornings before 8 o'clock. Braithwaite 2211.

PHILADELPHIA, Hotel Lenox, 1119 Walnut St.—Attractive room, and room with bath; private bath; permanent or transient guests.

SITUATIONS WANTED
YOUNG MAN about to be married; Protestant; age 35; wishes position as chauffeur; wife would prefer to remain at home; no children or waitress. D-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
ATTENDANT or companion to elderly couple or business man; references furnished on request. Address: EDGAR E. SHEPARD, 36 Fairmount Street, Nashua, N. H.

GERMAN, 32, all-round man, seeking position of kind and answer. D-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT—Excellent financial and commercial experience; used to following detail: Mrs. ADRIAN K. KATZ, 120 Lexington Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY- stenographer, experienced in detail work, excellent home life; perfect penmanship. Box 847, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH Tutoring and Teaching. Moderate Prices. DOROTHY CONVERSE, 126 Huntington Ave., Boston. Copy 9650-R.

STUDIO of voice and piano; instruction, accompanying, coaching. THIRIA HOLMES, 228 West 57th, Edinboro 2298, New York City.

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TEACHERS kindergarten and grades, Science School, college graduates and experienced. ASSOCIATED TEACHING AGENCY, 522 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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MOTOR INN OR TEA HOUSE
Wanted to lease on a main highway, preferably in New England. Must have good reputation. CHAIRSTON INN, 746 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Regent 9104.

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SMALL TEA ROOM or COFFEE SHOP
Doing active business.
Phone Regent 9104 (N. Y. C.).

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BOSTON—Attractive modern 2-room, bath, kitchenette apartment in old-fashioned house on Beacon Hill; quiet; fireplace; grand piano. Tel. BOWDWIN 1533-W or A-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—1 who to either rent two bright rooms or sublet entire well furnished, large, 2-room apartment, conveniently located. Back Bay 0827, C-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Available April 1st, 7 rooms and bath, large porch and garage; near train and trolley. Rental \$125 a month. Phone Ashland 4079.

FURNISHED 10-room house for rent for the summer; attractive house in Newton Highlands, near Crystal Lake; airy and cool, spacious grounds, garage. For particulars write OWEN R. DE SIZON, Lake Newton Highlands, Mass. Tel. Centre Newton 0807-R.

NEW YORK CITY, Hotel Olcott, 27 W. 22nd St.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, for period six months; reasonable rental. Write or phone April 20th, Edinboro 6118.

TOURS
BEFORE planning your TRIP TO EUROPE let me tell you of the delightful and inexpensive tours which the STUDENT TRAVEL CLUB have arranged. JEAN HARTYCE, 140 East 63rd St., New York City. Tel. Regent 5100 between 2:30 and 7.

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Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO., Lib. 1394
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STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
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Our chocolate drinks are the most discriminating taste.

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FIVE POINTS
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"Taste the Difference"

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"Every meal a pleasant memory"

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Send it to FREDERIC'S

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The Christian Science Monitor

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Birmingham—Greenwood Service Shop, 2035 15th Ave. N.

Mobile—George Michael, N. W. Cor. Royal and St. Francis Sts.

Montgomery—Montgomery Hat Cleaning Co., 2 Dexter Ave.; Alabama Hat Shop, 121 Montgomery St.

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Finest Quality Shoes

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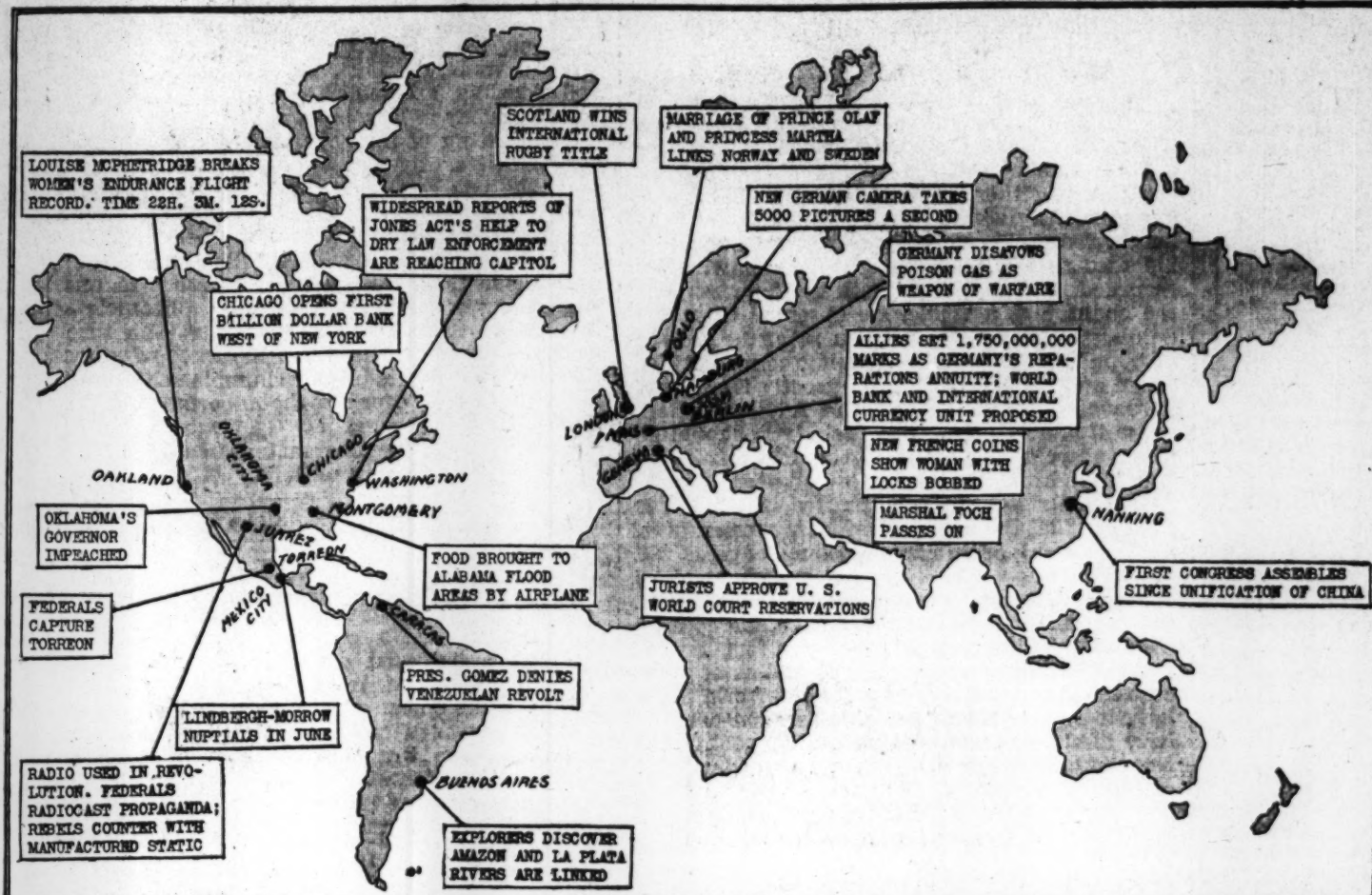
A Man's Shop That Understands Men

226 So. Beach St., Daytona Beach

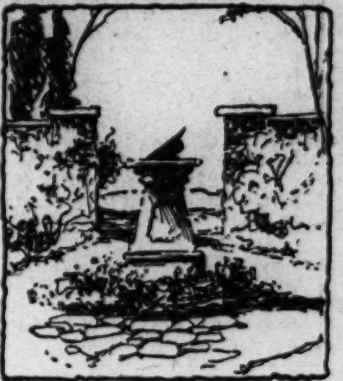
Styleplus Clothes</

DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance



Record only the Sunny Hours



What Makes the Day

Kansas City, Mo.
PERHAPS a recent day in Kansas City was dark and gloomy; perhaps there were showers; no one can really say for certain, so one wreathed in smiles were the faces of down-town shoppers, trolley and motorcar passengers. These smiles and hearts all beating in joyous rhythm made the busy street intersection glow with the light of kindness.

Brotherhood

MISS N. S. Milan, Italy, shares with readers of the Sunday a recent experience with a street car employee. She had hastened to catch a car, only to ask to be let off at once. The employee inquired the reason and was told that in his haste to leave home she had neglected to bring her money. "That's all right. How much do you want?" A small sum was named and it was immediately offered. "It was a small thing," the writer says, "but it was one of the little things which are so often overlooked in the rush of a city."

Fruit for the Needy

A RECENT dispatch in the Tampa Tribune drawn to our attention by Mrs. H. M. G. Fort Myers, Fla., told of a 75-acre orange grove which had been bought by August Heckscher with the view to giving the fruit to needy families in New York City. The grove last year produced 17,000 boxes. We are reminded that this same philanthropist last year founded a home at Peekskill, N. Y., to care for indigent scrub-women.

What She Picked Up

FROM Mrs. M. G. F. Northwick, Cheshire, Eng., comes the story of a woman in a poor quarter who was seen by a policeman to stoop down and pick up something from the footpath. The officer asked the woman somewhat sharply what it was she had just picked up. Her answer was, "Only some pieces of glass that some child might tread on."

A Quotation for Today

BEWARE of desperate steps. The darkest day. Live till tomorrow, will have passed away. —COWPER

Odds and Ends

First "Motion Picture"

The first motion picture is believed to be a series made by an individual who took a comely of photographs with a line of cameras, in an attempt to find out if a galloping horse has all its feet off the ground at the same moment. He later invented a "zoopraxiscope," which some claim to be the father of the present day motion picture projecting machine.

Afghan

Afghan means "hoisy" or "turbulent" and the warlike tribesmen often seem to merit their name. They claim descent from the lost tribes of Israel and many of them have distinctly Jewish features. Persian is their language of the court.

Archimedes

To Archimedes, the great Greek mathematician, is due the discovery of the enormous lifting power of the lever. He also invented the compound pulley, the carpenter's auger, and the spiral screw for raising water.

Radios Bide Time

Time may now be pleasantly passed by the traveler waiting for a train in Hungary where many of the stations have been equipped with radio receivers, and earphones are rented by the hour.

London-Paris Service

To compete with air traffic the steamer and train schedules between London and Paris have been made faster. The time for the journey is to be reduced to 5½ hours—only one hour more than by the air route.

United States Total Income

The total income value of the manufactured, mineral and agricultural products in the United States now amounts to about \$85,000,000,000 a year.

OH, FOR AN AUDIENCE!



One Minute Biographies



Who? JUAN PONCE DE LEON (Lay-on).

Where? Spain and the New World.

When? Fifteenth to sixteenth centuries.

Why famous? One of the early explorers of the New World, a Spanish cavalier, he had been present at the conquest of Granada, helping to drive the Moors from their last stronghold; he had sailed with Columbus on his second voyage; he had been commander of a part of the island of Santo Domingo, had conquered and been made governor of Porto Rico. But for him this was but the beginning.

For stories were told among the Indians of a Fountain of Youth, to be found in a land called Bimini, somewhere north of Española. This story which was included in the folk lore of the day, and seems to have been known in Spain, included also extravagant descriptions of flowers, fruits, soft airs and exquisite perfumes. Ponce de Leon could do no less than seek this fabled spot, so he sailed away from Porto Rico and tested carefully the properties of each island fountain which he encountered. Though he found few of the delights anticipated, he persevered until, soon after Easter of 1513, he landed upon the coast of Florida, a little north of the present site of St. Augustine. Perhaps because of the Spanish name for Easter Sunday, Pascua Florida ("flowery Sunday"), he gave the new land its name. Then, still seeking the miraculous fountain, he explored both the east and west coasts of what he believed to be an immense island.

Returning later to Spain to announce his discovery, Ponce de Leon was granted permission to conquer and colonize "the island of Bimini and the island of Florida." This project, however, came to nothing on account of the great hostility of the natives. Ponce de Leon had not found a prototype of the Garden of the Hesperides, but he had discovered an important peninsula of the North American continent.

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In Lighter Vein



A CORRECTION

Picture of a small boy who has just deposited his first pound in the bank.

Intellectual

It has been my greatest dream To do as poets do— Write a real aesthetic verse And use a star or two:

And now that I have done it, I think it looks just fine, But I don't yet know the meaning of That asterisk line.

Confusing

Mother: "Yes, Jimmy, what is it?" Little Jimmie: "If I'm too young to sit up late, why did Mr. Jinks just tell Daddy he was too young to retire?"

Patience Personified

The dear old lady stood on the cliff watching the revolving beacon on the lighthouse.

"How very patient sailors are!" she exclaimed. "The wind has blown out that light at least a dozen times, and they still keep on lighting it again." —Kimberley (B. C.) Press.

"Whoa, There!"

A man who had been asked to make his after-dinner speech as short as possible arose and said: "I am asked to propose the toast of Mr. Dodson, and I have been told that the less said the better."

The Long and Short of It

"How long have you been in Florida?"

"So long that I've spent all of my money."

"I've been here a week, too." —Royal Arcadian Bulletin.

Modern Police Force

Visitor: "Have you an up-to-date police force?"

Citizen: "Yes. Why, the officers have caddies to carry their clubs!" —Montreal Star.

Changed Circumstances

Ex-Vaudeville Actor (recently married): "In my day I always topped the bill."

Friend: "And now you foot it."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

An Important British Opinion

IT IS interesting to discover, just as public opinion in the United States, and to some extent in Britain, is expressing itself upon the proposition put forward by John W. Davis, former United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, for harmonizing the policy of the United States with foreign views upon the Monroe Doctrine and the freedom of the seas, the Round Table, most serious and influential of British exponents of political thought, should take up the same subject. The Round Table says:

The Anglo-American dispute will be solved, the formula required to cover "parity" will appear, the new difficulties which threaten to arise from the rapid expansion of the French and the Italian navies will disappear, when Great Britain recognizes that the use of sea power is no longer a matter which she can decide arbitrarily on her own judgment, and when the United States is willing to share responsibility with the other naval powers for deciding when and how sea power is to be used internationally for the prevention of war.

These two bases of compromise, the abandonment by Great Britain of any claim of an arbitrary right to rule the waves, and the admission by the United States of other powers to a consideration of how the freedom of the seas may be limited in time of war for the good of all, would almost certainly remove the very chief source of irritation now existing between the English-speaking countries. They do not constitute so much of a recession from established positions as to in any way threaten a revolt on the part of public opinion. It is quite apparent from the reception given to Mr. Davis's suggestions in the British press that, whatever may be the attitude of the Government, the British people no longer insist upon any arbitrary right to control the highway of the sea according to their own desires or necessities. Nor does it seem to those who consider American public opinion most carefully that it would be impossible to secure such an amelioration of the extreme position on the freedom of the seas as would meet the international need for some compromise upon this topic.

President Wilson defined the freedom of the seas as follows:

Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

In this definition is implied the necessity of international action for the determination of neutral rights, when some covenant to which all nations are a part shall have been violated by one. Today the Kellogg peace pact furnishes an illustration of such a universal covenant. With it in existence the United States is morally stopped from insisting upon the right to trade with a nation which may have violated it by resort to an unprovoked war. As a party to the most universal of all international agreements known to history, the United States is no longer in a position to insist upon its own exclusive and arbitrary definition of the freedom of the seas. Under such conditions is not the time ripe for some form of international conference at which this issue should be properly defined, and the policy of every nation under it suitably delineated?

Oklahoma's Political Pastime

OKLAHOMA offers the latest example of the theory that in government people often know better what they do not want than what they do want. When Oklahomans, and for that matter the people of other communities generally, pay more attention to making public office attractive to the right kind of men, they will less frequently have the task of getting the wrong kind out.

Those who know the situation are not quick to believe that the vicissitudes of the last two elective administrations in Oklahoma—and now the predicament of some of the judges of the elective State Supreme Court—indicate a predisposition among leaders in statecraft there to become disgruntled and start upsetting things as soon as a little time has elapsed after an election.

There is perhaps as much of coincidence as of reason why the need for a mid-term change of executives has come twice in succession to the same State, for the two cases are utter opposites. Unlike the result in the Walton impeachment, which was a successful uprising against a régime of alleged boodles, the Senate Court has absolved Gov. Henry S. Johnston of all charges involving handling of funds. With Governor Johnston the complaint has been that he managed affairs weakly or let them slip into others' hands. That is sufficient to differentiate this case from that of Governor Walton. No one ever ran him.

To Governor Johnston there is no dishonor for any affirmative act, but the removal on the single count of incompetence seems a recognition that he merited as kindly a verdict as was consistent with the welfare of the state government.

In W. J. Holloway, the newly inducted Governor, the State has an executive who is both experienced and popular. Sound judgment and a nature which induces co-operation will be assets to him in smoothing out the running of the state machinery. Surely Oklahoma has had enough of self-seeking cliques, factionalism and

bitterness in politics, and in the future will elect its governors with such calm reasonableness and level-headed insight that it will be happy to have them serve their full terms.

Cabinet Members in Congress

EARLY effort is to be made, according to Clyde Kelly, Republican, Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, to authorize, by resolution, the regular or occasional appearance of members of the President's Cabinet on the floor of either house in their official capacities. Mr. Kelly states that President Hoover, as long ago as 1922, while Secretary of Commerce, indorsed such a plan and pointed out what he regarded as its benefits, both to Congress and the country as a whole. He observed then, according to the quoted statement, that the growth of population and the increasing complexity of social and economic life, the greatly increasing burdens of Congress and the Administration, make it almost imperative that there should be close association between the executive and legislative branches of the Government.

Assuming that the need existed in 1922, it is apparent that the need at present is even greater. At the coming of an early session Congress will consider, it now seems certain, important plans contemplating many revisions and changes in the government service. The advice and counsel which Cabinet members can give in formulating and perfecting this new basis should be of great assistance and serve to expedite the work. Similarly in the consideration of legislation particularly affecting some section of the country or some industry more than others, the department of the Government dealing specifically with the conditions chiefly affected should be, and no doubt would be, prepared to supply needed advice and data to Congress directly.

There may be those who will believe it to be incumbent upon them to oppose this departure from established custom upon the ground that the system is one which has long been in vogue in some European countries. Mr. Hoover, in the letter quoted by Mr. Kelly, answered this opposition in the following manner:

There are in my mind overwhelming arguments that can be introduced in favor of this change in our traditions. I do not believe that any fundamental criticism can be directed against it (the plan) except by those who would deliberately exaggerate it as an attempt to establish a form of parliamentary government. Anyone who understands the basis of such European organization will at once recognize that the step you propose has no relation whatever to this form of government.

Governments, first of all should be responsible. It is equally important that they be responsive. A democratic government can be both only as it reflects, immediately and correctly, the wisdom and will of the majority. These can be reflected best when there is established and maintained a complete understanding between those served and those who serve.

Roads Save More Than Cost

MOTORISTS in North Carolina may be no more surprised than those in other sections of the United States to hear that they have not only paid millions of dollars to build the roads of that State, but also saved more than the cost by this investment. This economic paradox is explained by the North Carolina State College engineering experiment station.

Since 1921 the State has perfected 7500 miles of splendid highways, costing \$127,000,000. This entire sum, except \$12,000,000 from the Federal Government, was financed by bond issues paid for by licenses and gasoline taxes. It is demonstrable arithmetic to state that 400,000 vehicles, averaging about \$35 a year in license and gasoline taxes, yield around \$14,000,000 annually, which, multiplied by eight, gives the answer. Accepting that figuring, it is not difficult to believe the claim that the total licensing and tax cost to an individual is less than one-half a cent per vehicle mile, and that the saving in cost of operation on good roads compared with equivalent mileage over unimproved roads is three cents a mile. When the total resulting from this saving is estimated at \$99,000,000 annually, it is astonishing, to say the least.

Instead of grumbling about the few cents tax, or questioning this saving, it would be better to recall the expense and experience gained in crawling through some adobe, clay, gumbo, or similar sticky substance, masquerading under the misnomer of road, at low gear, at five miles an hour, until the wheels spin impotently or settle resignedly hub-deep in mud, waiting for a friendly farmer and his team of oxen or horses to come to the rescue.

One such service often costs more than the four-cents-a-gallon tax would total in many miles. It is then that one appreciates the smooth highway where the machine rolls merrily along at thirty or forty miles an hour. A moment's reflection makes it easy to realize that many more miles per gallon, greater mileage in tires, fewer and smaller repair bills, saving of time and greater safety are assured with good roads, and actually account for that saving or "invisible" profit.

Nor are the benefits of the fine roads limited to pleasure riding, education, collection and distribution of farm, forest and mine products, and similar advantages, for the report says that inauguration of the project in 1921 with an original expenditure of \$50,000,000 immediately started the State out of a business depression then prevalent. This serves as another example of how public expenditures may be timed to help stabilize prosperity and relieve unemployment.

Prince, Princess and People

ONCE upon a time the greatest safeguard of the crown lay in the wealth and personal power of royalty. But that is no longer so. Wealth counts for little beside the attachment of a people to a ruling prince, or the affection they show for members of the reigning family. How strong that attachment is in Scandinavia has been amply illustrated by the wedding just celebrated of Crown Prince Olaf of Norway to Princess Martha of Sweden. No royal union in recent times has evoked greater enthusiasm on the part of the people. No occasion has been made one of greater popular rejoicing, judging by the reception which the wedding procession received along a route lavishly decorated in honor of the royal pair.

But while the event shows the close relationship between the people and the crown, it also

signifies a still deeper attachment of one people for another, an attachment obscured somewhat by geographical and political distinctions, but nevertheless existent. The simplicity of the service was in keeping with the seriousness of the event, unmarked as it was by gay and gorgeous splendor. No forerunner there of a court life brilliant and luxurious, of sumptuous dinners and dazzling assemblies, which characterized similar unions in Europe of earlier years.

The uniting of the royal families should enrich both Norway and Sweden. Socially it will draw the two countries closer for the common good. And from an economic and political standpoint it should prove highly beneficial, as the social contacts it will establish are certain to bring in their train activity in other realms and a unity of thought and purpose. Chroniclers of modern times may with good reason turn from the pomp of courts and fusion of royalties to the achievements of more humble subjects of the realm, but to overlook the importance of the union just celebrated at Oslo would be to disregard one of the chief factors in shaping the future of the northern nations.

True Friends in Need

NOT long ago Archibald MacDonald, a veteran dog handler of the Animal Rescue League in Boston, was successful in reclaiming a half-wild dog that had roamed at large in the Arnold Arboretum for five months, and been the object of several armed searching parties. It was a case in which kindness and companionship won where pistols and snares had failed, for Mr. MacDonald took with him no guns, nets or other impedimenta, but simply his own dog, Scotty, and a great love of animals in his heart.

Animals respond almost instantly to kindness. Many are the lessons, too, of loyalty and true friendliness that a faithful horse or dog has taught its master. But it is not only in the interest of dogs and horses that the American Humane Education Society has requested that April 15-20 be observed as Be Kind to Animals Anniversary. This society is concerned in the welfare of animals considered from the broadest standpoint, and is aiming to plant in the world's thought a higher ideal regarding them and their rights. It is with this worthy purpose that it is urging observance of the week throughout the United States.

That the world is awakening to a realization of its duty to its four-footed and winged friends is apparent on every side. After a recent snowstorm in Seattle, Wash., the city park board ordered its employees to sweep off the picnic tables, so that grain, meat scraps and pans of water might be placed thereon for the hungry and thirsty wild life. Again, near Potsdam, Germany, a giant stag was rescued from a dire predicament when, having attempted during the late spell of intensely cold weather to cross the frozen waters of the Havel, it slipped and fell. Struggle as it would, it was unable to rise until some men working in a rowing club on the shore saw its plight, and came out with a rug, which they placed beneath its feet. Simple incidents, these, but full of significance.

In this connection there is abundant evidence that the individual who is inclined to callousness or brutality toward animals is more than likely to show similar traits in dealing with his fellow men. Inculcation, especially in the child thought, of a deeper, more comprehensive sense of kindness to animals will, therefore, tend in its unfolding consequences toward the development of a finer oncoming generation.

There are promising signs—on the farm, in the home, on the street, everywhere, in fact, where in their many capacities animals serve mankind—that the standard of care and kindness accorded them is steadily advancing. It is true that there remains great need for the elimination of the present trap for fur-bearing animals with its cruel steel jaws; that the horrors of the vivisectionists' table still cry aloud for reform, and that the methods employed in some instances in the effort to teach animals tricks for public performances are a blot on civilization. But on the whole there are unmistakable signs of improvement in the world consciousness toward these things. The campaigns instituted in the hope of mitigating the sufferings of animals are achieving a worthy goal. In promoting humane education they are marching in step with the other notable accomplishments of the twentieth century.

Random Ramblings

A machine equipped with magnets and driven along three miles of average motor highways picked up fifty pounds of nails and other metal scraps. Evidently the poor old tire that blew out yesterday deserves a little leniency!

The increase in miles operated by the United States air mail service from 3,455,985 in the first half of 1928 to 4,814,096 in the last half looks like a new altitude record for the Post Office airplane branch.

Those who have been able to decipher the hieroglyphics of the ancients might, if seeking fresh worlds to conquer, try to decipher those found in the modern telephone booth.

Will Senator Borah's measure to have farm produce commission merchants licensed and bonded, result in establishing a commission to grant commissions to commission men?

That ordinance which requires elephants in the Straits Settlement to wear tail lights neglected to put a ban on their parking in front of peanut stands.

Bermuda and Spanish onions from Texas are about due to join Swiss cheese from Wisconsin and Smyrna figs from California.

Moscow, in doubling the price of bread to those who do not work, certainly has made the loaf expensive.

Now that we have the "squirreless" grapefruit, may we not anticipate "splishless" streets?

Add odd measures: "Two looks" and a "yell" down the road. Who can say how far it is?

And now the rhubarb pies appear. Another proof that spring is near.

Moderate drinker—moderate worker.

In Old New Mexico

THE dweller on the Atlantic seaboard, it is more than likely, thinks of the age of his country, that is, since civilization appeared, wholly in terms of the dates of settlement of the eastern shore. Jamestown and Plymouth to him represent the beginnings of European invasion; or, if perchance he has lifted his horizon a little, St. Augustine and Port Royal, which belong to the latter half of the sixteenth century, are the earliest settlements. He forgets the great Southwest. Yet here were not only the earliest explorations by Europeans, but also the first settlements by Europeans within the territory now embraced in the United States. Expeditions of the Spanish adventurers, of Balboa, of Cortez, of De Soto, and of Coronado, carried the flag of Castile to the Pacific Ocean and far into the interior.

When the visitor in old Santa Fe is taken to the Church of San Miguel, built in 1541, he is in all probability looking upon the oldest edifice erected for the purpose of Christian worship in the United States. To be sure, this territory did not become an integral part of the domain of the United States until three centuries later, but nevertheless, as a sovereign state in the Union now, its history must be taken into account; and a vastly interesting history it is, for not only does it take us back to the dates of the Spanish invasion, but it runs far back into the unknown past until lost in the mists of antiquity.

It seems altogether probable that a section comprised of southern Colorado and Utah, northern Arizona and New Mexico, contains the remains of prehistoric inhabitants antedating the peoples of any other section of the country, with the possible exception of the mound builders in Ohio; so that the claims made by the present residents of New Mexico to both the oldest history and the oldest prehistoric relics appear to have substantial foundation in fact. While it seems that the beginning of Santa Fe, made by the followers of Coronado, was the establishment of a mission for the Indians, it is probable that the actual settlement by the Spaniards was made in 1609. Later, Santa Fe was the end of the famous old trail bearing the name of the city which figured so largely in the winning of the Southwest.

The Governor's palace at Santa Fe is one of the oldest. The long, low building housed the Spanish governors for a considerable period prior to the war with Mexico, and even after the territory came under the flag of the United States it still sheltered the rulers. President Hayes appointed Gen. Lew Wallace as Governor of the territory in 1878, and for three years he lived in the old palace. Here he finished "Ben Hur," began during his experience as Minister to Turkey. The old building is now the State Museum of Antiquity, and the great rooms which once resounded to the tread of Castilian donkeys are today filled with relics of the past, Indian and Spanish and American. Not the least interesting of the thousands of objects displayed is a table made by Kit Carson, inlaid with different colored woods for the games of checkers and pinocle. An interesting link between the valiant old

Indian fighter whose life is so intimately associated with the history of the frontier was a visit I paid to a Tesuque Indian, said to be the last of the scouts who aided Kit Carson in his successful warfare against the hostile tribes. He is reputed to be 105 years of age, and looking upon him as he beat his little rawhide drum and chanted the song of the Buffalo dance, one could credit fully his claim to that number of years. He displays with much pride a photograph of himself and Carson which would, it seems, go far to authenticate the story of his relation to the great scout.

The old Indian, Taeflo, I learned afterward, is the cacique of his tribe. That is, he is the religious head, to whom all look with awe and veneration. He is the repository of the history of the tribe, and of its religious lore as well. Taeflo has already imparted his knowledge of both subjects to two boys, one of whom will ultimately succeed to his exalted position. The cacique also exerts great influence in the civic affairs of the tribe. The members of the council are appointed by him, and when a governor is to be chosen, he names two candidates for the votes of the council. In a very real sense he is more powerful in the tribe than the governor himself.

Taeflo's life has been a colorful one. When but an infant he was captured by the Navahos and held in captivity until nine years of age, when he was retaken by his own people. He was scalped by the Navahos, and to this day undertakes to cover the scars with his long hair. Even at his advanced age he is still active, and has the vigor usually conceded only to much younger men. Santa Fe is nearly 7000 feet in altitude, and snow in late February still clings about the shady places of the city. The population of nearly 10,000 is mostly of Spanish descent, not more than one-fifth being American. The picturesque adobe houses, with long strings of chili peppers hanging outside the doors, which are painted the deepest of blue to ward off evil spirits, lend an especial attractiveness in the season when color in nature is almost wanting. But one finds, however, much of color in the bright blankets of the Indians, as they stalk silently about the streets, and in the dresses of the Spanish school children, as they make merry on their way to and from the day's tasks. When I was visiting the Art Museum in search of Couse's pictures, a Santa Clara Indian in bright blanket and fur cap came in and intently studied the paintings, apparently most deeply interested in the representations of his own race.

From the foothills near by the town, and even from the city streets, the views of the mountains are grand: to the east and north the Sangre de Cristo Range, culminating in the Truchas peaks, the highest of which reaches to well over 13,000 feet. These are a continuation of the Rocky Mountain system, and now lift like huge snow banks against the deep blue of the sky. Artists assemble here for the extraordinary local color. But at Taos, seventy-five miles to the north, is the center of the art colony. There Couse and other painters of Indian life have found the most colorful subjects.

A. F. G.

Notes From Geneva

THE population of Berne is so rapidly increasing that those who have not visited it for some time are astonished at the number of new houses and streets which have sprung up. And if the number of automobiles is an index to the prosperity of a city, Berne must be doing very well. So great is the congestion of the traffic that the city fathers have decided to build a new bridge across the Aar, which runs in a deep gorge through the city. This river is not easy to span. The new bridge, on which work has already begun, is to be formed of one great span in the shape of half an ellipse in the center and two small arches at either end, the main ellipse measuring eighty-two meters across and being forty meters above the river. As the object of this new bridge is to relieve traffic congestion, its roadway will be eleven meters wide with two sidewalks of a breadth of three and a half meters. No other bridges in Switzerland have been constructed with such generous space for traffic except the Rhine bridge at Bale, the Pont du Mont Blanc in Geneva and the Zurich bridge. For the new bridge at Berne 6000 big stone blocks will be required.

Switzerland is one of the few countries in Europe which rejoices in a long spell of arctic weather. For that means that the Eldorado of the winter sportsman, the Alpine slopes, are covered with snow which no intermittent thaw can spoil, and that more tourists than ever find their way to Switzerland. The skating this year has been exceptionally good, for the smaller lakes like that of Murat near Neuchâtel have been frozen over, offering miles of good ice. It is quite exceptional for the Lake of Geneva to be frozen, and skaters have not been seen on this lake in the memory of living man, but some hundred years ago there was an ice fair in the harbor, and this year it really seemed as if that unique experience might be celebrated again. For more than a month skating was possible on flooded meadows and tennis courts at Geneva. Wild birds came in numbers into Swiss towns to be fed, perhaps knowing that a kind reception awaited them.

Bale has just celebrated the four hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Protestantism in its midst. There were solemn services in all the Protestant churches with commemorative addresses, and great was the rejoicing of the school children who were given a special holiday to mark the occasion. The singing of hymns from the steeple of the Cathedral of Bale in honor of the Protestant fête was most impressive. Later in the day a religious play, in which the reformers were depicted at their evangelical work, was given in the big concert hall. It was in the year 1529 that John Geolampadius, one of the most eloquent of the Protestant reformers, succeeded after many struggles in converting his native city to the doctrines of Luther. Subsequently Calvin when fleeing from Geneva took refuge in Bale and continued his writing there. Bale thus became a religious center from which the Protestant faith spread to many other parts of Switzerland.

One of the most attractive features of Berne is the Clock Tower which stands in the center of the town, and which is famous for its fine clock that lets loose a whole bag of tricks when the hour strikes. At the top of the tower above the clock stands the giant iron-clad figure of Berchtold von Zahring, the founder of the city, who gives the signal for the game to begin by striking a big bell with an iron hammer. Then out pop a troop of little bears that march round the base of the clock, while a cock crows and flaps its mechanical wings, and the time-keeper, the figure of a man with an hourglass, counts the strokes of the hour by opening his mouth each time the hammer falls and beating time with a rod. At the same time another little gnome-like figure rings two little bells. This is said to be the quaintest performance of any clock in Switzerland and certainly it would be hard to find any to beat it. The tower which is the scene of these mechanical pranks dates from the twelfth century and was originally one of those which stood guard over the ramparts of the city.

The Swiss Government has for some time had under consideration the question of the safe keeping of the earliest national archives of Switzerland, which repose at Schwyz, the town from which Switzerland derives its name. These include the famous pact of 1291 by which three of the four cantons around the Lake of Lucerne—Schwyz, Unterwalden and Uri—formed a league, and thus laid the foundations of the Swiss Confederation. At the present time these precious documents are preserved in a tower of the Town Hall of Schwyz, but it has long been felt that they are not altogether safe there, and twenty years ago a competition was opened for a national monu-

ment, in the base of which they might have found a safe retreat. The results, however, were not satisfactory and the idea was abandoned. Last autumn, the question was again raised, and since then the authorities of Schwyz have been in negotiation with the federal authorities at Berne, but at the time of writing no decision has been taken as to whether a new building should be erected to house the archives or whether it would be more in keeping to buy and transform an old, patriarchal house, the idea in either case being to place the ancient documents in basement strong rooms and use the upper part as a historical museum. The question of funds plays an important part and there is talk of opening a national subscription. In any case, there is no question of removing the archives from Schwyz, which seems to be their natural setting.

A beau geste on the part of Mussolini which should go far toward wiping out the memory of some recent rubbing of rough edges between Switzerland and Italy is the return to Berne of some manuscripts of Albrecht von Haller, the noted anatomist, botanist, physiologist and poet, who was born in the present Swiss capital in 1708. These manuscripts were lying in the Brändise National Library at Milan, to which they were presented by the Empress Maria Theresa of Austria. The Swiss authorities have long desired to get possession of them, but the negotiations, which were conducted on the Swiss side by Professor Vetter of Zurich, seemed to be getting more and more difficult, when Mussolini heard of the matter and with a stroke of the pen, so it is said, ordered their return to Berne without further ado. The books were written mainly in German, though some are in French and Latin, and they have to do with Haller's travels in England, Holland, Germany and Switzerland, and with medical research. They were bought from Berne by the Austrian Government in 1778 from the son of Emmanuel von Haller, a financier and politician, having formed part at that time of a library of 13,500 volumes which was dispersed.

Many shop windows in Geneva are displaying picture post cards of the lake and its surroundings as they appeared during the exceptionally severe frosts of the middle of February, when much of the lake was frozen and the swans and sea gulls which went to sleep in the water woke to find themselves imprisoned in ice. A great many people are preserving these cards as souvenirs, hoping that, as it has been many years since such sights were previously seen, it may be many years before they are seen again. And yet, compared with other parts of Europe, and even other parts of Switzerland, Geneva had nothing to boast of, for there was no skating on the lake such as was seen on the lake of Zurich and on the smaller lakes of the country. In one instance, indeed, skating led to a fresh archaeological find, for skaters on the Lake of Constance discovered through the ice the remains of prehistoric lake dwellings such as exist near the borders of several Swiss lakes, relics of the time when the inhabitants dwelt in wooden huts supported over the water on piles. Why these should have been seen through ice and not previously seen from boats is not clear, though a rather remarkable fact.

The inhabitants of Geneva, cosmopolitan as they are, take a great interest in the appearance of the city, and a good deal of thought is being bestowed on the new buildings of the League of Nations both by the local authorities and by the international community. The League headquarters has now been established nearly ten years in Geneva, and the palace which is to be its ultimate home is still unbuilt. Rumor has it, indeed, that now that the question of the site has been settled, it is the five architects to whom the plans have been confided who are finding themselves unable to agree, and there are apprehensions that the old saying that "Too many cooks spoil the broth" may again be justified. Be that as it may, however, the point being settled that the buildings, whatever their architectural style, shall be placed in the town Ariana Park, on a piece of high ground outside the town and well back from the lake, the authorities are considering how the arteries leading to it shall be arranged and what shall be the type of buildings that shall be permitted in the new quarter which is sure to spring up. They have certainly acted wisely in forbidding any new building whatever in the immediate vicinity within the next two years, by which time definite plans, it is to be hoped, will have been decided upon. It is rumored that in League circles the fact that the land on which the new Palace of Nations is to be constructed will remain the property of the town is felt to be very unsatisfactory, and there is a sentiment that the town has made a good bargain in obtaining, for this mere right to construct, the beautiful lakeside properties which were ceded.